INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,082 ★★ PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1970 Established 1887

Austria ..... 4 S. | Libya ..... 9 Plast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ... 10 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 1.75 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Netherlands .. 0.85 Flor.
Egypt ..... 12 P.T. | Nigeria 2/6
Germany ..... 0.80 D.M. | Norway ..... 1.25 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 1/6 | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland ..... 1/9 | Switzerland .. 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 130 Lire | Turkey ..... 2.50 T.L.
Israel ..... 1.21.00 | U.S. Military $0.15
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.00 D.

...AY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Occasional ... Temp. 43-36 (6-2). Tomorrow little ... Yesterday's temp. 50-43 (10-6). LONDON: ... occasional showers. Temp. 41-36 (5-2). ... little change. Yesterday's temp. ...(5-1). CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. ... Cloudy. Temp. 37-36 (14-2). NEW YORK: ... cloudy. Temp. 27-20 (-2 — -7). Yester... temp. 41-34 (5-1).

...DITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

United Press International

...ORE TALKS—Senate President Amintore Fanfani ...aving the Quirinale Palace after talks with President ...iuseppe Saragat about the Italian government crisis.

Talks Held By Saragat On Cabinet

Latest Crisis Called Serious

ROME, Feb. 9 (AP).—President Giuseppe Saragat conferred with former and present Italian leaders today in an atmosphere of deepening concern over the government crisis.

Former President Giovanni Gronchi, the first man on Mr. Saragat's list of visitors, said after a talk with Mr. Saragat at the presidential palace: "The situation is very serious and it is to be wished, for the sake of our country, that everyone feels the responsibility for it."

Meanwhile, the secretary-general of the country's biggest labor group, the Communist-run General Confederation of Labor (CGIL) called on organized labor to exert vigorous and prolonged "general pressure" on the government for social reforms.

Acceptance of this by Socialist and Catholic labor federations could lead to more nationwide strikes during a period of extreme political instability. Three such strikes have been held in a year.

Mr. Saragat also conferred with Sandro Pertini, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Amintore Fanfani, president of the Senate.

The consultations, which are required of the president by the constitution, are expected to end Thursday with a mandate to Christian Democrat Mariano Rumor to try to form a center-left coalition government. Mr. Rumor resigned his all-Christian Democrat minority cabinet on Saturday in the hope of persuading two Socialist parties and the tiny Republican party to join the next government, which will be the country's 31st since World War II.

Mr. Rumor says that the country can only be run effectively in a time of labor unrest and economic problems by a broadly based coalition government of the kind that ruled from 1963 until last year.

Sharp disagreements between leftists and moderates threaten to make the negotiations for a new government extremely difficult.

Giulio Andreotti, a conservative Christian Democrat and the party's floor leader in the Chamber of Deputies, told Christian Democrat deputies that "the crisis will not be solved easily and this is worrying."

The call for action by the Communist labor federation referred specifically to union demands for housing, health and tax reforms. In addition, CGIL leader Agostino Novella said the new government should block any rise in the cost of public utilities and transportation, primary industrial products and agricultural commodities.

Associated Press.

Defense Secretary Melvin Laird and Gen. Earle G. Wheeler before leaving for Vietnam.

Sees Vietnamization as 'Adequate'

Laird Leaves on Vietnam Tour To Survey Pullout Prospects

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and his top military officer left for Vietnam today to survey the prospects for further American troop withdrawals.

Mr. Laird, accompanied by Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, declined to say in advance whether the Nixon administration is ready to go beyond its latest announced 50,000-man pullout, to be completed April 15.

The defense chief seemed to indicate, however, that the conditions may be right for additional cuts.

He said the "Vietnamization" plan, to turn over more combat responsibility to the South Vietnamese, is "going forward at a very adequate pace."

The ten-day tour will be Mr. Laird's second visit to South Vietnam since becoming secretary of defense. Following his first trip last March, President Nixon decided to order the first withdrawals from South Vietnam.

The troop ceiling has since been lowered from 549,500 to 434,000.

Mr. Nixon, who met Mr. Laird and Gen. Wheeler at the White House yesterday, said he wanted Mr. Laird to see exactly "how it looks today," compared with his previous trip.

He said he wanted the secretary "to follow up and go thoroughly into the areas [of Vietnamization] —even more thoroughly, than he had done before."

The President declined to offer a personal evaluation of how the Vietnamization effort was going, except to say it "is making progress."

With no sign of a break in the Paris peace talks, Mr. Nixon's hopes of withdrawing all U.S. combat troops by the end of this year depends largely on the success of the Vietnamization program.

While noncommittal on most questions about the future of the war, Mr. Laird did use the occasion before the handful of reporters who saw him off at Andrews Air Force Base to warn that the defense budget he recently submitted to Congress cannot stand any cuts.

"This is [a] rock-bottom, barebones budget," Mr. Laird said.

The $71.8 billion spending proposal for the fiscal year beginning next July has already been reduced $10 billion below the budget which had been projected by the previous Johnson administration, Mr. Laird said.

He said that because of previous reductions the present spending plan "does not give room to congressional budget-cutting."

Mr. Laird's plane left the Andrews base at 1300 GMT. It was scheduled to make one stop at Elmendorf Air Force base near Anchorage, Alaska, before continuing on to Saigon.

Egypt Influence In Libya Worries Rogers and Rabat

By Charles Mohr

TUNIS, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Moroccan officials expressed mutual concern today over reports that foreign influence was growing in the new military government of Libya, U.S. officials said.

They said Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdelhadi Boutaleb told Mr. Rogers today that there was an "influx from outside" into Libya of military and political advisers. Although Mr. Boutaleb supposedly did not identify the foreign advisers, other sources said they came from the United Arab Republic.

The Middle East problem thus intruded itself early in Mr. Rogers's ten-nation tour of Africa, which began in Rabat, Morocco, Saturday. Mr. Rogers flew to Tunisia from Rabat tonight and will later visit Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Congo (Kinshasa), Cameroun, Nigeria, Ghana and Liberia.

Although both the United States and Morocco expressed concern that Libya might "become oriented in a way not to the advantage" of the West or Morocco, their positions seemed to be considerably at variance.

Mirage Sale Discussed

Leaders of Morocco are displeased with American condemnation of and opposition to the sale of Mirage jet fighters to Libya by France. These leaders believe that the transaction would increase French influence in that nation and help prevent the young military officers in the junta from swinging into the Soviet orbit or completely into the arms of Egypt, informed sources said.

Making a toast at a state banquet last night, Mr. Rogers said, "Happily we have no problems to discuss." The remark reflected the American hope that the secretary's tour could be kept free of nagging controversies, but such hopes were short-lived.

At Rabat, Mr. Rogers experienced subtle displays of Morocco's displeasure over the U.S. Middle East policy and its limited military and moral support of Israel.

King Hassan of Morocco extended by a day his visit to Paris and was not on hand to meet Mr. Rogers when he arrived in Rabat Saturday. Although the king returned yesterday morning, a previously scheduled plan for the king to give the secretary a dinner last night was canceled and Mr. Rogers was given dinner, instead, by Mr. Boutaleb.

That this was a subtle snub related to the Israeli-Arab conflict was not left in much doubt when Mr. Boutaleb said that the two men would discuss "subjects which especially provoke our concern and even, may I say, our worry." What particularly worries the Moroccans, informed sources said, was the U. S. displeasure with the sale of more than 100 Mirage jet fighters to Libya by France.

The Moroccans believe that the new revolutionary military junta ruling Libya will be more open to the influence of France and such relatively moderate North African states as Morocco because of the Mirage deal.

Further, the Moroccans, like almost all Arab states, find it difficult to express friendship for the United States too warmly as long as the United States gives even its present qualified and balanced support to Israel.

The Moroccans avoided rude crit-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

5 Arab States Vow Fight to Regain Lands

U.S. Is Condemned On Ties With Israel

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Five so-called front-line Arab countries vowed today to fight on for the recovery of lands occupied by Israel, implicitly rejecting endeavors by the United States, Britain and France to bring about between Egypt and Israel a restoration of the 1967 cease-fire agreement.

In a somber communiqué after three days of talks, the delegations of Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Sudan accused the United States of responsibility for Israel's refusal to withdraw from the territories conquered in the six-day war of June, 1967.

They warned that the Arab nations would not stand by and permit their "resources and wealth" to be exploited and turned to the benefit of Israel in the form of weapons and economic assistance. The warning was an allusion to the profitable investments by U.S. interests in Arab-produced oil.

The question of a reinstatement of the cease-fire along the embattled Suez Canal was perhaps the major issue confronting the Arab leaders.

Cease-Fire Ruled Out

The Egyptian leadership has explicitly ruled out a return to the cease-fire, which Cairo declared void last spring, despite increasing pressure in the last month from Israeli air attacks near civilian areas.

A reinstatement of the cease-fire, President Gamal Abdel Nasser said in an interview with two U.S. newsmen last week, would mean "the consent of the Arab people to the continued occupation of Arab land by Israel."

The Cairo press printed the text of the interview today, headlining Mr. Nasser's rejection of the cease-fire.

The communiqué of the five-power meeting took a long view on the conflict with Israel, promising no early victory but reminding the Arab peoples that they had surmounted other "great challenges in the course of history."

The strategy talks, which began Saturday, were conducted by Mr. Nasser, King Hussein of Jordan, President Nureddin Al Attasi of Syria, Deputy Premier Saleh Mahdi Ammash of Iraq and Premier Gaafar El Nimeiry of Sudan.

The communiqué made no men-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Air Victories Claimed by Egypt, Israel

By Louis B. Fleming

JERUSALEM, Feb. 9.—A new round of the air war between Egypt and Israel took the lives of four Israeli soldiers today.

Israel said an Israeli plane was lost over Egypt in a dogfight and its pilot taken prisoner, but that Israeli pilots shot down an Egyptian MiG-21 in another dogfight.

Deep in the Sinai Peninsula Israeli soldiers reported capturing three Egyptians, including an officer, who had penetrated more than 30 miles behind Israeli lines. There was no explanation of the circumstances of such an unusual penetration of Israeli-controlled area.

Seven soldiers were wounded, along with the four fatalities in the Egyptian attacks on Israeli fortifications along the Suez Canal. In an unusual increase in activity, Egyptian planes made three separate raids on Israeli positions in their fourth consecutive day of attacks. Israel reported shooting down two Egyptian aircraft yesterday.

[Two Israeli jets were shot down today in a dogfight in which at least 40 fighters from both sides took part, a military spokesman in Cairo announced tonight, according to Reuters.

[The spokesman said the dogfight between Egyptian MiG-21s and Israeli Mirages lasted an hour and came as Egyptian fighter-bombers were returning from raids over Israeli positions in the eastern sector of the Suez Canal.

[All Egyptian planes returned safely to base, he said.]

Israeli aircraft attacked Egyptian

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Charges 11 Companies With Polluting Ill. Waterways

By E. W. Kenworthy

...ASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—... Justice Department charged ... companies today with polluting ...erways in the Chicago area.

...he filing of the complaints by ... Attorney Thomas A. Foran, ...Chicago, was announced here by ...rney General John N. Mitchell. ... defendants were charged with ...ositing waste materials, such as ...and oily substances, into the ...e Calumet River, the Chicago ...r, the Chicago Sanitary and ... Canal, the Illinois River and ... Desplaines River.

...r. Mitchell further announced ... Mr. Foran had been authorized ...o initiate a grand jury investigation into the deposit of solid ...e materials into Lake Michigan and the Calumet River.

...he water pollution charges ... filed under an 1899 law which ...es the dumping of refuse into ...igable waters a misdemeanor ...ect to a maximum fine of ...00 and one year in prison for ... offense.

...he companies named as defendants were General American ...sportation Corp., International ...Nickel Co., Lake River Terminal ... National Sheet Metal Co., Olin ...t Inc., Olin Mathieson Corp., ...n-Central Railroad, Excelsior ...k Leasing Co., Procter & Gamble Co., Pure Oil Co., and Smith ... and Refining Co. One individual, Clarence Abrams, superintendent of oil storage and transfer of the Pure Oil Co., was also ...ed a defendant.

...he cases were referred to the ...ice Department by the Army ...s of Engineers. All but one of ... alleged violations occurred in ...

...espite the fact that Mr. Fo... office has been looking into ...ted pollution in the Chicago ... by U.S. Steel, Republic Steel ... the Ford Motor Co., these ...panies were not among those ...ged with pollution today.

...st August, Mr. Foran's office ...e to the Chicago regional of... of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration asking for information on recent charges by U.S. Steel, Republic and Ford. Mr. Foran is a Democratic holdover who is expected to be replaced.

The regional office wrote to the FWPCA commissioner in the Interior Department, David D. Dominick, asking for instructions on this request. According to a memo of conversation in the Chicago FWPCA office, a telephone reply came from Bryan P. Laplante, Mr. Dominick's deputy, who said he had instructions from Carl L. Klein, Assistant Secretary of Interior for Water Quality, that "no information whatsoever" was to be given to Mr. Foran.

The memo continued:

"He (Mr. Laplante) said if the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Egyptian Plane Crash-Lands Near Munich, 3 Hurt

...UNICH, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—A ...ted Arab Airlines plane made ...rced landing in a field in suburban Munich today when fire ...e out in its left wing after ...-off.

...hree passengers were detained ... hospital with minor injuries. ...e others among the plane's 14 ...engers and ten crew received ... aid treatment.

...iremen on the scene had earlier ...orted the plane as crashing, but ... later the pilot had made an ...ergency landing.

...he plane, a four-engine British-...t Comet, had just taken off ...n Munich-Riem airport for ...ens and Cairo.

... came down some 300 to 400 ...ds from the airport runway in ... Munich suburb of Kirchtruder-

Priests' Oath on Holy Thursday

Vatican Asks Annual Celibacy Vow

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The Vatican announced today that it is asking Roman Catholic priests throughout the world to give an annual pledge of allegiance to the church law on celibacy, which many of them oppose.

The move was announced as Pope Paul VI, in a speech to Rome's parish priests and Lenten preachers, again defended the celibacy law, which has become a point of dramatic conflict between the Vatican and the Catholic Church of the Netherlands.

The pope said that despite a worldwide shortage of priests, the church could recruit more and better-qualified priests by maintaining the celibacy law than by yielding to demands for change. Last week he rejected in strong terms a request by Dutch bishops for a change to permit married men to become priests.

The Vatican call for a priestly pledge of allegiance was in a letter sent to bishops last Nov. 4 and made public today by John Cardinal Wright, the American bishop who heads the Vatican Congregation for the Clergy.

He called for a public ceremony on Holy Thursday, which this year falls on March 26, at which each priest will reaffirm the vows he took when he was ordained, "particularly of celibacy and of obedience to his bishop or religious superior."

Cardinal Wright laid down a number of guidelines for better training of priests—among them a warning that theologians who question traditional teachings should not be allowed to teach men training for the priesthood.

"Those who are accustomed to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

84 Theologians Support Dissident Dutch Bishops

By David Binder

BONN, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The issue of celibacy for priests sharpened today in the German-speaking Roman Catholic establishment as 84 theology professors issued a letter expressing solidarity with the Dutch bishops who have been demanding a dialogue with the Vatican on the matter.

The theologians represent universities in West Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and their letter was addressed to the 50 resident bishops in these three countries.

Shortly after the text was distributed to the press, seven bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in West Germany's most populous state, North Rhine-Westphalia, issued a statement supporting the stance of Pope Paul VI upholding celibacy.

However, none of the bishops could be reached for comment on the letter of the theologians. They were all preoccupied with the pre-Lenten "Rosenmontag" (wild Monday) celebrations that drew several millions to the street parades of a dozen Rhineland cities.

Concerning celibacy, the letter said:

"We call on our bishops not to leave the Dutch bishops, as well as the bishops and churchmen in the entire world who face similar difficulties, alone in their cares. Beyond Holland, the situation is much more threatening in its current sharpness than can be imagined at first glance.

"We call on our bishops to intercede in the spirit of the second Vatican Council for the long overdue and frequently demanded businesslike dialogue in Rome. There is no reasonable ground for refusing a clarifying dialogue."

The letter was drafted by liberal Catholic theologians at Tubingen University last Wednesday as a response to Pope Paul's open letter of the previous day renewing his opposition to any modification of the celibacy rule.

According to one of the organizers, Tubingen Prof. Hans Kung, he and his fellow theologians felt the Vatican had created an "impossible situation" by "refusing the dialogue that has become absolutely necessary." In a telephone interview he added that he felt the "intensification" was "leading to schism."

By last Friday, said Prof. Kung, the Tubingen theologians had acquired signatures from colleagues in Bonn, Wurzburg, Munich and Munster in West Germany, Fribourg and St. Gallen in Switzerland, and Vienna, Graz and Salzburg in Austria.

U.S. Highway Paved With Silver

AUBURN, Mass., Feb. 9 (AP).—The rear door of an armored truck swung open on the Massachusetts Turnpike early today spilling $40,000 in dimes onto the highway for an eighth of a mile.

A truck following the armored vehicle was disabled when it ran into the flying dimes, police said, and had to be towed away.

The road could not be closed after the incident, police said, and men worked with vacuum cleaners and machines known as "mud suckers" to recover the dimes as cars continued running over the loot.

Agreement Reported on $45 Million Deal

Spain to Buy 30 Mirage-5 Jets from France

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 9.—Spain has agreed to a $45 million deal to buy "30 or so" Mirage-5 jet planes from France, informed sources said today.

The deal, which is expected to be announced officially tomorrow, does not preclude, however, the Spanish purchase of U.S. F-4 Phantom jets during talks now under way on the use of U.S. military bases in Spain.

"You should not buy all your meat in the same supermarket," the sources said. They said that in matters of defense it was best to have several suppliers.

The sources said that the cheaper price tag on the Mirage-5 was a prime reason for the Spanish decision. They did not deny, however, that the deal would make Spain less dependent on U.S. arms and therefore in a better bargaining position with Washington on the naval and air bases.

One of the main features of the agreement will give Spain joint production rights under which the Spaniards will be constructing parts for the planes themselves. The deal reportedly does not include any tanks.

'Not an Arab Country'

"Spain is a small country at war with no one," the sources said. "It is not an Arab country," they added.

The Mirage-5 is a stripped-down version of the Mirage-3E and carries greater fuel supply in place of sophisticated all-weather guidance and firing equipment. Fifty Mirage-5s are under embargo to Israel.

It is not known how soon Spain will be able to take delivery of the planes. Dassault, which makes only nine planes per month, will have its production facilities taxed by the 100 planes going to Libya. There have been reports, however, that President Georges Pompidou will press President Nixon to urge Israel to accept a refund for the 50 embargoed planes during his visit to Washington in two weeks. They would then be available for sale elsewhere.

The purchase of the jets is expected to be announced tomorrow following Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo's call on Defense Minister Michel Debré. Mr. Lopez Bravo, who arrived here today, was met by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and later saw Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas. He will see President Georges Pompidou Wednesday.

It is the first official visit by a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Keystone.

Gregorio Lopez Bravo

Dassault Asks Foreign Help to Fill Orders

PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The Dassault aircraft company, which is building 110 Mirage fighters for Libya, announced today that it is calling in Italian, Spanish, Belgian—and possibly U.S.—help to fulfill its orders.

A spokesman said the company was already close to its maximum capacity when the French government signed an agreement with Libya for the sale of the Mirages of various types.

"Considering the fact that using all the French possibilities, we are not able to fulfill all our orders, we have first asked our natural partners, the Belgian, Italian and Spanish aircraft manufacturers, to help us," he said.

He said this might still not be sufficient and the Dassault company was looking around for other parts suppliers when a French Dassault team of experts went to Seattle to discuss with the Boeing Co. the possibility of selling cheap electronic parts to Boeing for its successor to the American F-5 Freedom Fighter.

"While our delegation was discussing this problem the Boeing people told us they might be able to handle subcontract work for us in the coming two years, before the 747 jumbo jet gets into full production," the spokesman said.

[Meanwhile, in Washington, Reuters said that the Boeing Co. today reportedly turned down an offer by Dassault to build the Mirage fighter under license.

[No details were given but sources close to the company said one strong factor was the anticipation of a negative attitude by key congressmen because of the French deal with Libya.

[If the offer had been accepted, Boeing was expected to have entered the Mirage in the Freedom Fighter competition which the Defense Department hopes to open shortly for an aircraft for countries that cannot afford more sophisticated fighters.]

U.S., Soviet A-Talks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—The United States and the Soviet Union will resume discussions on the peaceful uses of nuclear power in Moscow Wednesday, the State Department announced today.

Handed Out Leaflets

Norwegian Protester Given Year by Russians

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (UPI).—A young Norwegian was sentenced in a Leningrad court today to one year in a labor camp for distributing leaflets calling for freedom for Soviet dissidents.

Two young Italians and a Belgian will face trial on the same charge of "malicious hooliganism" in Moscow on Wednesday.

Gunnar Gjengseth was given one year at a "medium" regimen labor camp in a one-day trial in Leningrad, where he was arrested Jan. 22. His lawyer was expected to appeal.

Mr. Gjengseth, sent to Leningrad by the Scandinavian students organization "SMOG," scattered pamphlets calling for freedom for imprisoned Soviet dissidents on a busy street corner. "SMOG" takes its name from the initials for the Russian words for courage, wisdom, reflection and profundity.

The two Italians, Miss Teresa Marinuzzi, 21, and Valentio Tacchi, 23, handcuffed themselves to a pillar in a central Moscow department store on Jan. 17 and threw similar pamphlets into a crowd of shoppers. It took police over an hour to cut them free.

The Belgian, Victor Van Bratagem, staged a separate demonstration a day later at a Moscow theater.

Mr. Gjengseth was charged under a law defining malicious hooliganism as recurrent hooliganism, resisting arrest or "cynical and impudent behavior."

In Leningrad, an official testified that the Norwegian's pamphlets, blowing into a pedestrian underpass, had caused such a crowd to assemble there that people had to *cross the street on the surface*, creating danger of a serious traffic accident.

The prosecution evidence was directed mainly at showing the incident was a public disturbance.

Fit But Pale

Mr. Gjengseth looked fit but pale and gave his answers in a clear voice. *He did not attempt to make* a speech justifying his demonstration.

The trial was open to foreign correspondents, a relatively rare step for trials of this nature.

Mr. Gjengseth said he came to Leningrad Jan. 22 "to conduct a peaceful demonstration in defense of civil rights." He distributed 300 leaflets.

He said he was convinced the leaflets "do not insult the Soviet people and contain correct information."

"I did not violate public order and am not guilty of hooliganism," he said.

The defense attorney, Semyon Heifetz, asked him why he wanted the Soviet people to see the leaflets. The Norwegian replied that he wanted to inform Soviet citizens about the United Nations declaration on human rights and about cases of suppression mentioned in the leaflets.

Russian witnesses estimated that the crowd that had gathered around the Norwegian varied from 40 to 200. Most of them said they were indignant over the contents *of the leaflets although all of them* said they had not read the leaflets completely.

Pollution Is Charged to 11 Companies

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. attorney asks for a reason, tell him we are dealing solely with the state on this matter."

Today the information office of the FWPCA here was asked if it knew why U.S. Steel, Republic Steel and Ford were not included in the list of defendants since the U.S. attorney had evidently considered bringing suit against them last summer.

The question was referred to Assistant Secretary Klein, who made this reply through the information officer:

"You can say this is the FWPCA position: The fines are too small under the Refuse (1899) Act. It constitutes a cheap permit to pollute. The state of Illinois has much tougher laws than the 1899 act and we would prefer to see the state move."

The Republican attorney general of Illinois, William J. Scott, has been vigorously prosecuting industrial polluters in the Chicago area.

But Mr. Klein did not make clear why, if the FWPCA prefers to have Illinois prosecute what it regards as major pulluters, the Nixon administration invoked the 1899 act against the 11 defendants named today.

Democrat Council In Policy Session

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—The Democratic Party Council was summoned into session today to act on a series of broad domestic and foreign policy statements, including a call for total U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam within 18 months.

Rep. Jack Brooks, of Texas, said he did not want to undermine President Nixon's efforts to settle the war and suggested in advance of the meeting that the 66-member council delete any specific time *limit from the proposal drafted by* a subcommittee headed by Averell Harriman.

Spanish Prelate To Sell Palace in New Church Drive

BILBAO, Spain, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—The acting bishop of Bilbao, Msgr. Jose Cirarda, today announced that he was selling the bishop's palace here and moving into an apartment to help raise money for new churches in industrial zones.

The diocesan offices would be transferred from the bishop's palace to a new functional building, and the money saved in the operation would go towards the 300 million pesetas ($4.3 million) target in a campaign to build 40 new churches over the next five years, he said.

U.K. Bank Raid Nets $480,000 for Masked Bandits

LONDON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—A gang of masked men with shotguns smashed the side door of a bank near London today and escaped with more than £200,000 ($480,000).

The seven or eight raiders wearing stocking masks entered a branch of Barclays Bank, in Ilford High Road, about ten miles east of London, soon after security express guards had delivered 69 sealed bags of money.

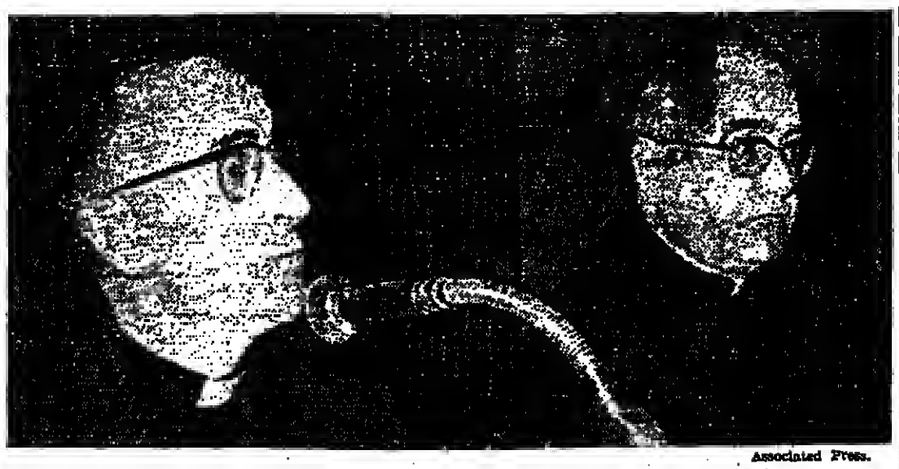
Two of the raiders waved shotguns at the staff, forcing them to lie on the floor. The rest of the gang grabbed the money and fled.

As they ran, one of them squirted ammonia at three green-uniformed security guards.

A shot was fired by one of the gang but no one was injured.

Grechko to Visit Poland

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Defense Minister Andrei A. Grechko of the Soviet Union will lead a military delegation on an official visit to Poland beginning tomorrow, Tass said today.



Associated Press.

WORD ON CELIBACY—Father Joseph Lecuyer (left) announcing the Vatican's decision on priestly celibacy. At right is Vatican press officer Rev. Fausto Vallainc.

Vatican Asks Celibacy Vow

(Continued from Page 1)

attack tradition, institutions and the authority of the church are not suitable to fulfill such a task," his letter said. "Therefore, only priests who think with the church and do not let themselves go astray from its tenets should be chosen."

Mixed-Marriage Rules

In another development today, Vatican sources reported that Pope Paul has sent a set of proposed new rules on mixed marriages to Roman Catholic bishops around the world, in line with a recommendation of the recent World Synod of Bishops that he advise them before issuing major documents.

The sources said that the rules contain no radical innovations and are thus likely to disappoint many Protestants and liberal Roman Catholics.

Full details of the document were not available, but the sources said it reaffirms, among other things, the controversial requirement that those of the Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox churches who marry Catholics pledge to raise their children as Catholics.

Swiss Priests' Statement

FRIBOURG, Switzerland, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—One hundred and forty Swiss Roman Catholic priests today issued a statement saying that while they respected celibacy as a way of life, married men should be admitted to the priesthood.

They said many young men would like to become priests and they should be allowed to choose between marriage and celibacy.

Spain to Buy 30 Mirage-5s

(Continued from Page 1)

Spanish Foreign Minister to France since the days of the Spanish Republic. Since he replaced Fernando Maria Castiella y Maiz in the new Spanish government three months ago, Mr. Lopez Bravo has been to Moscow, Cairo, Brussels, Rome and the Philippines.

One of the prime topics of conversation here, the sources said, will be on Spanish efforts to join the Common Market. The first step, a preferential commercial agreement, is expected to be announced shortly. Under it, Spanish products coming into the Common Market, will receive preferential tariff rates.

France has been favorable to Spanish attempts to integrate its economy more closely with the Common Market, but the French have insisted on a Spanish "political evolution" if the Iberian country is eventually to be elevated to the status of Common Market associate membership. French sources interpreted the sweeping cabinet changes in Gen. Francisco Franco's government three months ago as a "positive step."

Sources on both sides have said that associate membership for Spain is not for the "immediate future.

In revealing the deal today, the sources refused to put prices tags on the planes, but Mirage-5s are known to sell for about $1.5 million per plane and F-4 Phantom jets for up to $500,000 more. These prices, however, vary significantly depending on spare parts and service arrangements in the contracts.

The sources said they expected an agreement in the Spanish-American negotiations to be announced "very soon," but they did not specify how many *Phantoms* might be included. The Spanish Air Force now comprises 20 F-104 Starfighters, and 65 F-5 support and trainer aircraft being built under license.

Pravda Approves France's Red Party Congress

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (AP).—Pravda today expressed the Kremlin's approval and blessing for the 19th congress of the French Communist party, which ended yesterday.

"The congress in Nanterre has convincingly shown the Communists' sincere striving for unity of the ranks of the working class, for pooling together all democratic forces of the country in the struggle against the rule of monopolies, for progressive democracy and Socialism," the Soviet Communist party newspaper reported.

Pravda noted briefly that Roger Garaudy, a leading intellectual of the party, was dropped from the central committee "because of his revisionist and liquidatorist positions which contradict the political line of the party."

Egyptian Influence in Libya Worries Rogers and Morocco

(Continued from Page 1)

icism of the United States, but in a delicate manner continued to *show their disagreement with* President Nixon's recent statement to a Jewish group in the United States expressing support for Israel's integrity.

In Mr. Rogers's meetings with Premier Ahmed Laraki and Mr. Boutaleb this morning, the Nixon statement was raised by the Moroccans who "viewed it without enthusiasm," according to one source.

Mr. Rogers then had lunch with King Hassan after an hour-long private conversation with the monarch, who is the real power in the nation.

Demonstrators in Tunis

TUNIS, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Before Mr. Rogers's arrival here, some 2,000 students had demonstrated more than five hours this afternoon in a downtown meeting place, shouting, "Nixon assassin," "Rogers go home" and "Palestine for Arabs."

Several groups of students tried unsuccessfully to lead marches on *the American embassy and some* 100 students tried to remain at the meeting site despite the presence of helmeted police forces armed with batons.

Rogers, Tito to Meet

BELGRADE, Feb. 9 (AP).—President Tito today confirmed that he *will meet with Mr. Rogers in Addis* Ababa, the official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported.

The agency said that Marshal Tito confirmed the meeting just before his departure for Addis Ababa, saying that as far as he is concerned, the talks would be on problems of international relations and especially on the Middle East crisis, which he described as becoming more and more dangerous. He added that Yugoslav-American bilateral cooperation will also probably be discussed.

Marshal Tito today began an extensive tour of Africa aimed at promoting more efficient policies of non-alignment.

5 Arab States Vow to Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of military decisions involving coordination of the eastern front, made up of Jordan, Syria and Iraq, and the western front of Egypt and Sudan.

The authoritative Cairo newspaper Al Ahram underlined today the crucial nature of such coordination, declaring in an editorial: "With the potentialities of two extensive fronts, much can be done and disabling blows can be inflicted upon the enemy."

The Arab leaders accused the United States of an "antagonistic stand" toward the Arab countries and charged that Washington was striving to enable Israel to hold the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war.

Calling upon the Arab countries to "use all their means" to face the *challenge, the Arab leaders raised* an implicit threat to American oil interests.

"The Arab nations refuse to see their resources and wealth exploited and converted into assistance and weapons for Israel," the communiqué declared. "The continuation of such exploitation should be considered as an act of imperialism that must be *liquidated by* the Arab countries."

Middle East Air Battles

(Continued from Page 1)

targets in the northern sector of the Suez Canal for more than an hour today, in aerial action that has become an almost daily routine, Israel said.

The escalating military activity on the canal front was in contrast with the political normalcy here where about 2,000 persons demonstrated against new legislation seeking to define a Jew.

The demonstration took place in front of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, as debate of the new law began.

There were a score of scuffles between police and youngsters who scaled the ornate iron fence and charged across the gardens toward the Knesset building.

Approval of the new legislation appears a certainty. The only question left is the margin of the vote. The cabinet will meet tomorrow to determine whether all parties within the national coalition will be bound to support the law or whether there will be freedom in the final polling.

The legislation was prepared by the government following the supreme court decision last month upsetting the traditional religious definition of a Jew. The court ordered state registration as Jews for the children of an Israeli naval officer whose wife is not Jewish. *Under religious law, a Jew is defined* as the son of a Jewish mother or a person converted to Judaism.

© Los Angeles Times

Duel With Jordan

AMMAN, Feb. 9 (AP).—Jordanian and Israeli forces exchanged mortar and machine-gun fire for 30 minutes today in the southern Jordan Valley, a Jordanian military spokesman said.

The spokesman reported no Jordanian casualties in the clash,

Nixon Again Names An Envoy to Morocco

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—President Nixon has nominated a career officer, Stuart W. Rockwell, as ambassador to Morocco, presidential Pess Secretary Ron Ziegler announced today.

Mr. Rockwell will succeed Ambassador Henry J. Tacsa, who was named ambassador to Greece Aug. 23. Earlier, the President had *nominated Robert Strausz-Hupe*, but Sen. J.W. Fulbright, D, Ark., blocked consideration by the Senate of Mr. Strausz-Hupe, once foreign-policy adviser to Barry Goldwater.

Tanker Fire Controlled

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 9 (AP).—A fire in the engine room of the unfinished giant tanker Esso Nederland today was brought under control in 90 minutes, the Verolme shipyard fire brigade said. The 253,000-ton tanker was launched, Dec. 20. Cause of the fire and extent of the damage are not yet known.

Prince Philip Sees Crisis

Europeans Get Together to Fight Pollution

By Eric Pace

STRASBOURG, France, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Representatives of 24 European nations conferred here today to search for ways to shore up the quality of their environment.

"We are facing a crisis situation," Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, told the 300 participants in the conference hall of the Council of Europe, which is holding a four-day conclave in this city on the Rhine.

Besides Prince Philip, four princes of ruling European houses and cabinet ministers from nine governments took part. Their participation reflected the alarm that many Europeans feel at the spread of pollution and other environmental ills in and around the Continent.

The gathering is viewed by observers here as the most significant conservation meeting in European history. Its organizers hope it will lay the groundwork for national and international laws and organizations to protect the environment—and to prevent the widespread despoiling of the landscape that has occurred in the United States.

The duke observed, "It is said of Lake Erie, in the United States, that it is so polluted that if anyone falls into it, they don't drown, they just decay." He warned that "this could happen here."

The audience included representatives of numerous international organizations and of Israel, Canada and the United States.

The Nixon administration sent only a low-ranking, four-man delegation, the same size as Canada's. Its head is Henry J. Kellerman, who is a special assistant in the State Department's Bureau of International Scientific and Technological Affairs. The delegation's senior member is Orme Lewis jr., a deputy assistant secretary in the Department of the Interior.

A note of foreboding ran through the participants' speeches, in which they proposed specific measures ranging from a European anti-pollution fund to the lowering of the sulphur content in heating oils—a source of pollution.

They also informally endorsed a Council of Europe working paper that called, among other things, for joint planning of urban areas and countryside.

The conference's four days of meetings are expected to produce a declaration on the environment which, it is hoped here, will prompt European governments to work more effectively and more closely together for conservation.

Many participants acknowledged that the population expansion is aggravating conservation problems. Prince Philip said in his speech that "there has... been an increase in human population to almost plague proportions."

Later at a reception he suggested jokingly that one possible way to limit population growth would be to say, "good, we're going to fill the bread with [birth control] pills or something; somebody's got to do something."

Prince Philip was accompanied by his son, Prince Charles, the Prince of Wales. Also present were Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, Prince Albert of Liege—brother of the King of the Belgians—and Prince Charles of Liechtenstein.

Among the other dignitaries present today were Jacques Duhamel, the French Minister of Agriculture, Giacomo Sedati, the Italian Minister of Agriculture, and Joseph Ertl, the West German Minister of Food.

Would Hinge on NATO Proposals

Moscow Reported Interested In Mutual Europe Troop Cuts

By Warren Unna

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—The Russians have begun to show an interest in mutual East-West troop cuts in Europe, it was learned Friday.

It is understood that the Russians now have indicated they would be prepared to consider any mutual force reduction proposal that might come out of the next NATO ministerial meeting in June.

Until now, Moscow has responded negatively on the issue—but in response *to only* generalized slogans from the West.

However, at their meeting in Brussels last December, the NATO ministers ordered an examination of the whole subject of troop reductions, with a report to be made in June.

The Russians were expected to interpret the NATO move as merely a bargaining counter to their own proposal for a European security conference. But since then, there have been indications that the Russians are willing to consider the possibility of real negotiations on the basis of the forthcoming NATO proposal.

The Soviet interest, it is understood, has been expressed in a muted way through Soviet Ambassador to Washington Anatoly Dobrynin, who has discussed the matter with Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson.

Events, however, may not wait for the June NATO conference. Mike Mansfield, leader of the Senate's Democratic majority, has a resolution pending which *calls* for bringing home a "substantial number" of the 310,000 U.S. troops currently stationed in Europe. The resolution is co-signed by 51 of the Senate's 99 other members, and Sen. Mansfield has said he expects to press for congressional hearings on it before June.

Although Sen. Mansfield has been reluctant to spell out publicly exactly how large a troop reduction he has in mind, Sen. Charles Percy, R., Ill., last month told a German-American conference in Bonn that Sen. Mansfield favored a 100,000 cut.

The Senate majority leader has argued, from the very beginning, that the United States has carried a "disproportionate" share of Europe's defense. Now, with a demand for higher priorities for America's domestic needs, the Montana Democrat feels the United States should start economizing on its foreign manpower.

U.S. Won't Deny, Confirm

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—The State Department today declined to confirm or deny a published report that the Russians are showing some interest in mutual troop cuts in Europe.

The issue, press officer Carl Bartch told a news conference, has been repeatedly discussed with Soviet diplomats both by Secretary of State William P. Rogers and other high-ranking officials.

Army Denies Pressure in Calley Case

FORT BENNING, Ga., Feb. 9 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Orwin C. Talbott, who ordered the court-martial of Lt. William L. Calley on charges of murdering more than 100 Vietnamese civilians, said today he was never influenced by anyone in the Army's command chain.

Gen. Talbott testified at a pretrial hearing on defense motions. Asked several times by the prosecution if he had received any instructions from higher ups, he replied: "None whatsoever."

Gen. Talbott said his decision was based strictly on military law and on results of an investigation similar to a civilian grand jury probe.

Lt. Calley was offered a chance to enter a plea at the hearing but declined to do so at this time.

Col. Robert M. Lathrop, judge advocate for Fort Benning, was the first witness called. He, too, testified that he had received no instructions from higher military authorities that Lt. Calley be court-martialed.

The defense contends that there was direct word from the Chief of Staff William C. Westmoreland that President Nixon had given the go-ahead to Defense Secretary Malvin R. Laird to exonerate Lt. Calley.

Cambodia Seizes U.S. Gunboat As It Strays Across Border

SAIGON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—A U.S. Navy river patrol boat crossed by mistake into Cambodian territory from South Vietnam last Thursday night and its five-man crew is being held by Cambodian authorities, American military spokesmen said today.

The spokesmen said the patrol boat crossed into Cambodian territory on the Mekong River about 105 miles southwest of Saigon.

"The crewmen apparently became misoriented in the dark when returning to their station at the U.S.S. Benewah, located 15 miles downstream from the border," a statement of the U.S. command said.

"The U.S. government is in touch with the Cambodian government in regard to the release of the personnel and the boat," it said.

In Phnom Penh, Cambodian authorities identified the five crewmen as Gary Lehnen, James Byrone Hunsucker, Anthony Deluca, Thomas Paul Glenn and Michael James Walker.

The officials said the boat was intercepted six miles inside Cambodian territorial waters near the Kaam Samnar canton in Krom Province.

They said the boat and its crew were taken to the Cambodian naval base at Chrui Changwar near Phnom Penh. The U.S. boat was armed with machine guns, a 60-mm. mortar and other weapons, the officials said.

This is the second U.S. military boat detained in Cambodia. On July 20, 1968, Prince Norodom Sihanouk announced that his forces had captured a patrol boat with 11 Americans and one South Vietnamese aboard.

The United States immediately apologized for that intrusion and asked for the return of the men. Prince Sihanouk demanded 15 prisoners in exchange for the men. On Dec. 19, 1968, they were released.

Fighting Along Border

SAIGON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—For the fourth successive day, allied troops clashed today with North Vietnamese forces attempting to infiltrate into South Vietnam from Cambodian bases, military spokesmen said.

Civilian Irregular Defense Group mercenaries led by American Green Berets killed 15 Communist troops in the renewed fighting in the Mekong Delta's Plain of Reeds near the Cambodian frontier, military sources said.

Since fighting in the region [illegible] miles west of Saigon and six miles from the border began Friday, the irregulars, backed by heavily allied air strikes, have reported killing 117 North Vietnamese soldiers.

Military sources said the irregulars lost 22 killed and 25 wounded in the actions.

Elsewhere in Vietnam, communiqués reported light and sporadic ground fighting in the hours following the end of the Viet Cong four-day Tet truce.

Madrid Court Sentences 14 in Communist Case

MADRID, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—A Madrid court today jailed a German Communist leader for 16 years and also imprisoned 13 of his associates for operating a Communist cell in Madrid and the nearby Avila province.

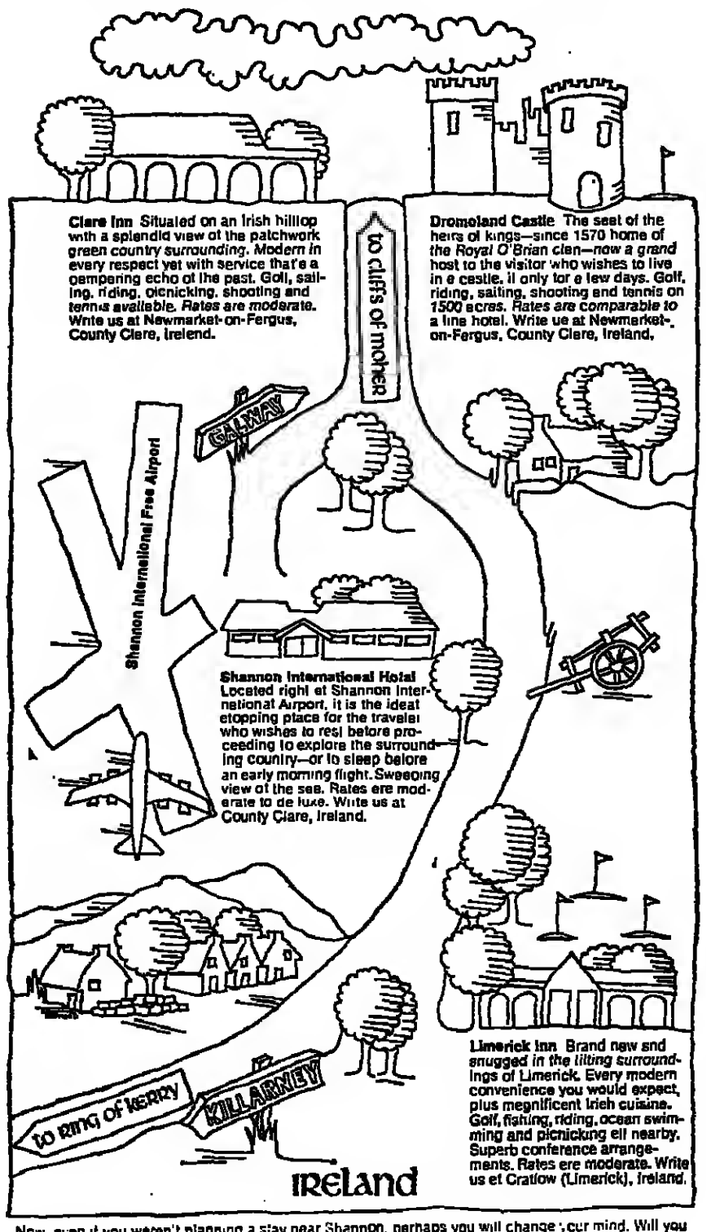
The Madrid Public Order Court found that Encarnacion Fuyola was a leader of the illegal Spanish Communist party and that she organized party activities with the other accused.

WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Partly cloudy
ANKARA	5	41	Overcast
ATHENS	17	63	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	16	61	Partly cloudy
BERLIN	1	34	Snow
BROSSELS	8	46	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	6	43	Overcast
CAIRO	21	70	Sunny
CASABLANCA	18	64	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Snow
COSTA D' SOL	16	61	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	3	37	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	37	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	55	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	Overcast
GENEVA	8	46	Overcast
HELSINKI	-8	18	Snow
ISTANBUL	8	46	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Partly cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Partly cloudy
LONDON	7	45	Cloudy
MADRID	4	39	Cloudy
MILAN	0	32	Foggy
MONTREAL	-5	23	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	-4	25	Snow
MUNICH	8	46	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	4	39	Rain
NICE	15	59	Partly cloudy
OSLO	-5	23	Snow
PARIS	9	48	Variable
PRAGUE	3	37	Cloudy
ROME	14	57	Cloudy
SOFIA	12	54	Sunny
STOCKHOLM	-5	23	Snow
TEL AVIV	19	66	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
VENICE	5	41	Cloudy
VIENNA	11	52	Partly cloudy
WARSAW	3	37	Rain
WASHINGTON	9	48	Rain
ZURICH	8	46	Cloudy

(U.S., Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

If you're planning a stay in the Shannon area where do you plan to stay?



Now, even if you weren't planning a stay near Shannon, perhaps you will change your mind. Will you not? For more information write the hotel of your choice or contact Robert F. Warner, Dept. IH-4, 630 Fifth Ave., New York, New York 10019, or your travel agent.

هكذا من الأصل

ixon Hiding aos Pledges, ore Charges

nator May Reveal cret Information

SHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—lbert Gore, D., Tenn., charged that the Nixon administra- has secretly escalated U.S. ement in the Laotian war and liberately concealing" the fact the public.

. Gore, who has had access ret hearings on Laos conduct- a Senate Foreign Relations mmittee, delivered what he in- ed may be only the first of a of public Senate speeches on bject. He said he would not to the "exceedingly disturb- secret material "at this time" old newsmen later:

would not rule out the pos- y of exercising my prerogative senator to discuss the hear- ecord on the floor."

Transcript Secret

e transcript of the hearings, icted last year by a special mmittee on U.S. commit- s overseas, has not yet been sed, because of a dispute be- n senators and the State De- nent over what should be ered. Sen. Gore is not on the mmittee but has sat in on of the sessions.

1968, during a similar argu- over closed hearings on the oversial Gulf of Tonkin inci- , then Sen. Wayne L. Morse, re., introduced classified mes- and documents into the Con- ional Record—thus forcing lication of the entire transcript.

today's speech Sen. Gore y declared, "We are engaging in a civil war in Laos, and have chosen sides just as we earlier in Vietnam." He said was asserting that "on my own ority."

n. Gore charged President n—despite a pledge to reduce involvement overseas—has "in- sed our involvement and our ence in Laos, and the govern- t refuses publicly to admit it."

resident Nixon, while denying there are any combat troops Laos, has acknowledged that planes are interdicting the Ho Minh Trail, running through . Sen. Gore noted several spaper reports from Laos in- ting thet the bombing eorties being directed not only at the but against Communist settle- ts and supply routes which iously were spared.

pparently, Sen. Gore said, the ted States is "bombing indige- s Pathet Lao forces as well as h Vietnamese forces in the n of Jars..."

GE Sites Attacked At 4 Places in N.Y., Washington

EW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI).—incendiary devices exploded last night et separate facili- here of the General Electric and a bomb was discovered at company's world headquarters y.

Washington, authorities re- ed offices of the company had ransacked over the weekend. ompany official said sensitive erials were not disturbed and ing was stolen apparently.

lice said no one was injuried damage was slight in the ex- ions yesterday at GE plants Brooklyn and Queens.

Manhattan, et the world iquarters of the giant elec- lc firm, police today cordoned a square block et Lexington nue between East 50th and 51st ets while an explosive device id propped sgainst a building removed by bomb squad detec- wearing protective headgear. lice said the bomb appeared lar in construction to the that exploded in Brooklyn Queens.

lice in New York and Wash- on gave no motive for the at- s on the GE facilities, refusing ink the incidents with dissi- labor groups involved in the nt GE etrike or with possible war protesters.

eanwhile, two automobiles destroyed by dynamite ex- ions todey at the home of le Jewel in Union Township. . Mr. Jewel, an employee of GE Evendale plant, near Cin- eti, is not a union member.

ersey City Teachers oin Newark Strike

EWARK, N.J., Feb. 9 (AP).—Newark teachers' strike, ch last week shut down the est public school system in Jersey, entered its second week y as teachers in neighboring ey City, also voted to strike.

issue in both cities are sal- s and what teachers say are led improvements of the educa- al system.

Mayor Thomas J. Whelan of ey City said he will seek an strike injunction and contempt rs against teacher's union ers. Seven union leaders were sted in Newark after that city similar action.

oast Guard Tows J. Sewage to Sea

EWARK, N.J., Feb. 9 (UPI).—st Guard tugboats, acting under rs of President Nixon, yester- began towing sludge-laden ges from sewage-treatment nts into the Atlantic Ocean to rt a health crisis in New Jersey. strike by tugboat crewmen, ering its second week today, mpted the emergency action. Coast Guard apparently will tinue towing operations indefi- ely.

Associated Press.

THE TRIUMPH OF FLOWER POWER—A New York City transit policeman smiles his approval of the new decor with which Hunter College students replaced graffiti and grime on the walls of the subway station at 68th St. and Lexington Ave.

Student Art Goes Underground in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—A group from Hunter College, using $44.25 worth of paint and balloons—and bubbling enthusiasm, which costs nothing—accomplished a lightning redecoration of the Lexington Avenue subway station at 68th St. this past weekend.

The students and teachers, overcoming Transit Authority resistance with a last-minute plea from Mayor John V. Lindsay, worked until dawn yesterday to cover the grime of the station with splashy murals, op art, birthday balloons and paper sunflowers.

The project, a combination political science exercise and experimental happening, was part of Hunter's 100th anniversary celebration this week. A crayoned sign at the entrance explained:

"These decorations are to celebrate Hunter's birthday. They are a valentine from Hunter students to N.Y. They prove (until vandalized) that a subway can be better looking."

About 25 students and teachers showed up Saturday night for the decoration. They bent most of their efforts on the long tunnel leading from Hunter to the station, painting beams in subtly graded shades of orange and filling walls with multicolored compositions.

Some efforts were successful, others not.

In Nationwide U.S. Survey

Race Tension Found Growing in Schools

By Wayne King

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Racial polarization, disruptions and growing racial tensions that sometimes explode into violence are plaguing school administrators in virtuelly every part of the country where schools have substantial Negro enrollments.

The degree of racial unrest was detailed in reports from a number of cities and in studies conducted by government and private sources. They pointed to the following trends:

- While there are indications that the dramatic increase in "issue-oriented" racial disruptions in the major urban areas last year may have leveled off, primarily as a result of some apparent accommodation by school officials, racial tensions continue at a high level and appear to be increasing.
- The same kinds of disruptions and racial clashes that have occurred in major cities, particularly in the North, are cropping up increasingly in medium-size cities.
- The pattern of school-oriented racial protest and tension is becoming more apparent in the Border states and the South as schools there become increasingly integrated.
- Racial tensions seem to be moving downward in grade levels, with problems becoming more apparent at lower secondary levels and below.
- Many of those studying or involved directly in school racial problems are outspoken in the attitude that an even-handed "color-blind" approach to racial problems will not work. Instead, administrators are increasingly being urged to become "color conscious" to meet problems head on and to stringently avoid apparently repressive measures such as calling in police.

In All Sections

No section of the country appears to be free of serious racial problems in schools.

In a study of "confrontation and racial violence," the Urban Research Corp. in Chicago collected newspaper accounts of racial incidents that occurred at schools in 89 cities, towns or counties from the beginning of the school year last September into January. The private research corporation monitors national trends and prepares reports for various subscriber groups and organizations, including governments.

John Naisbitt, president of the research corporation, noted that the study included only those incidents reported by the press and that some of the cities had a series of incidents. Eleven reports, for instance, were gathered in Chicago alone.

Many of the incidents, Mr. Naisbitt said, involved boycotts or closings of the schools. "The school boycott," said Mr. Naisbitt, "is almost a universal tool."

He also noted rising black-white tensions. "In some cities, like Chicago," he said, "bigotry is gaining respectability in the face of increased black awareness and black pride.

"These two social forces are on a collision course, and one of the places it's finding its focus is in our integrated schools."

The prevailing opinion of human-relations directors and others involved with school racial problems, however, is that evidence of polarization in schools is traceable more to the quest for "black identity" and unity, and the reaction to it, than to racial animosities.

Wallace Vows to Run Again Unless Desegregation Eases

By James T. Wooten

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 9 (NYT).—George C. Wallace yesterday urged Southern governors to defy federal court integration orders and promised to seek the presidency again in 1972, "if Nixon doesn't do something about the mess our schools are in."

In a noisy "freedom-of-choice" rally in Municipal Auditorium here, he said, "The South has the balance of power now and will have it in 1972 and unless he does right, we'll see to it that Mr. Nixon is a one-term President."

The former Alabama governor called on governors of Southern states to disregard federal orders for public school integration by opening schools that have been closed, to stop the use of busing to achieve racial balance, and to ignore teacher assignments and zones included in integration plans.

For many of the more than 15,000 persons, who jammed the spacious auditorium or stood outside in a steady rain, Mr. Wallace's speech was tantamount to an announcement of his candidacy for governor of Alabama in 1970.

For many others, it was one of a series of signals that Mr. Wallace, who received nearly 10 million votes in the 1968 presidential election, has already decided to run again in 1972.

After the rally, he told reporters that he has made no firm decision on either race but that he is leaning toward a gubernatorial candidacy. "However, this rally and my speech transcend politics, anyway," he said in a press conference.

The entire gathering was an almost exact replica of his presidential campaign, replete with bands playing "Dixie," thunderous applause and standing ovations throughout his speech and an aura of hero-worship that permeated the hall along with the aroma of popcorn and hot dogs.

His speech was also an echo of his campaign oratory and included the usual epithets for "the lying liberal press" and the "briefcase-totin', HEW bureaucrats."

3d Party Asks Equal Time

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9 (AP).—The American Party, an organization of third-party groups that supported Mr. Wallace for President in 1968, last night asked the major television networks for "equal time" to answer President Nixon's State of the Union address.

T. Coleman Andrews jr., a party spokesman, said if the networks grant the American Party's request "I rather expect the spokesman would be Gov. Wallace."

Negroes March on Maddox Talk

ATLANTA, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Gov. Lester Maddox left a governors' strategy meeting to address a "freedom-of-choice" rally at Sandersville, Ga., later yesterday, causing a tense confrontation between 100 Georgia State Troopers and 500 Negro marchers.

The Negroes were prevented by the troopers from entering a building where Gov. Maddox was scolding 2,000 whites for not opposing desegregation more actively. The blacks left after refusing an offer to allow their leaders to join the audience.

U.S. Bars Claim Of Immunity For Accused Spy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The State Department today rejected Soviet claims that a Russian United Nations translator arrested in Seattle on charges of espionage Saturday was subject to diplomatic immunity.

Alexander Tikhomirov, a 37-year-old Soviet citizen and translator at the UN, was arrested by two Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and charged with espionage.

He was accused of trying to obtain information regarding missile defense in the northwestern United States from an Air Force sergeant and is being held on $100,000 bond.

The Soviet mission to the UN protested the arrest to the U.S. mission at the UN yesterday and claimed Mr. Tikhomirov had diplomatic immunity.

Department spokesman Carl Bartch said today, "We reject this because he is a United Nations employee and not on a diplomatic mission, nor does he have functional immunity. We cannot conceive of his meeting with an Air Force sergeant as being part of his United Nations official duties."

Trial of Manson Set for March 30

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (AP).—Charles M. Manson's trial in the killing of actress Sharon Tate and six other persons was set today for March 30. The same trial date was set for two female codefendants, Linda Kasabian, 20, and Leslie Van Houten, 19.

Manson, who is conducting his own defense, asked again for dismissal of murder and conspiracy charges against him. He was turned down. He also asked for a change in venue for the trial. He was ordered to return to court Feb. 16 to argue the motion.

Another defendant, Susan Denise Atkins, 21, is also scheduled for trial March 30. Prosecutors have said they expect motions by defendants will cause trial postponements into April or May.

82° for Nice Carnival

NICE, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—The most popular attraction at this winter's Nice carnival yesterday was not the colorful floats but the sunshine, as the temperature rose to a phenomenal 82 degrees.

Senate Study Hits Rising Doctors' Fees

Costs Reported Up Under Medicare

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—A Senate staff study, sharply critical of the fees doctors collect for treating Medicare patients, says the government's health insurance program has driven up medical costs for all Americans.

Its chief proposal for overcoming the problem—a fixed schedule of fees participating doctors can receive for the Medicare practice—struck a sensitive nerve. The medical profession has always opposed government-set fees.

But the 323-page report, issued by the Senate Finance Committee yesterday after 18 months of study, says only drastic reform and higher taxes can save the hospital insurance trust fund from bankruptcy.

In addition to overcharges by doctors, it attacks sloppy management by the Social Security Administration and "erratic, inefficient, costly" performance by state insurance carriers, in most cases Blue Shield agencies, which have served as middlemen between doctors and the government.

Same Services

The report says doctors have been receiving fees three or four times larger from Medicare than they are permitted to charge for the same services under Blue Shield or Blue Cross.

Medicare provides hospital insurance for Americans over 65, paid for through Social Security taxes. In addition, 19.3 million pay $4 a month for voluntary insurance covering 80 percent of their doctors' bills above the initial $50. Medicare pays the medical bills of the poor, regardless of age, from the government treasury.

"No doubt Medicare's pattern of inflated payments," said the report, "has also served to increase physicians' charges to the general public because a doctor is not permitted to charge more under Medicare (at least theoretically) than he does for his other patients."

The result is that doctors raise all their fees, it said.

Coretta King Calls On Wilson in London

LONDON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Coretta King visited Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Mrs. Wilson last night.

Mrs. King, widow of the Rev. Martin Luther King jr., is in London for the British publication of her book, "My Life With Martin Luther King."

High Insurance Helps Make Boston Costliest City in U.S. for Motorists

BOSTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—It costs more to own and operate a car in Boston than any other city in the United States, according to the Automobile Legal Association.

Primarily because of higher insurance rates, Boston motorists pay almost a third more than drivers in Portland, Ore., the cheapest place to run a car, the association said.

It said a Boston motorist who uses his car for business and drives 10,000 miles a year pays 20.92 cents a mile to the Portland driver's 15.98 cents.

The Boston figure, it said, is 1.57 cents a mile higher than New York, the next costliest city at 19.35. Auto insurance is 40 percent more in Boston than in New York.

Other cities studied and their cost-per-mile rates for a 10,000-miles-a-year driver: San Francisco, 18.43; Providence, R.I., 17.86; Chicago, 17.67; Los Angeles, 17.66; St. Louis, 17.49; Richmond, Va., 17.43; Hartford, Conn., 17.33; New Orleans, 17.29; Miami, 17.22; Dallas, 17.13; Washington, D.C., 17.08; Seattle, 16.96, and Atlanta, 16.83.

LSD May Harm Baby Even If Pregnant Mother Abstains

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Use of the drug LSD may result in malformed babies, even if users of the chemical stay "clean" during pregnancy, three doctors said yesterday.

The physicians, writing in the February issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, said LSD (lyseric acid diethylamide) may damage the chromosomes of germ cells in the parents and thus lead to abnormal offspring.

Pediatricians Lillian Hsu and Kurt Hirschhorn and pathologist Lotte Strauss, all of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine, City University of New York, based their study on the case of a malformed infant which died of respiratory distress nine hours after birth.

The child's father, 26, and its mother, 22, had taken several doses of LSD, the father four years prior to the infant's birth and the mother nine months prior to conception.

The infant's mother continued to use marijuana, barbiturates and methedrine during her pregnancy, but the doctors said those drugs "have so far not been found to cause chromosomal damage."

According to the physician, chromosomal aberrations in the infant resulted in its being born with low-set ears, poorly formed wrists, a left hand with four fingers, a right hand with six fingers, and many internal defects.

Neither parent was aware of any other congenital defect in the family, the doctors said. Both parents had chromosome breaks.

The doctors said chromosome aberrations such as those found in the infant "in most instances are carried in two or more generations of the same family in individuals... with a history of diminished fertility and repeated miscarrieges."

Since neither parent had a family history of such defects, the doctors said, "chromosomal aberration in the infant and the history of LSD ingestion by the parents, both of whom show other chromosomal structural rearrangements in some of their cells, suggests that LSD may have induced abnormal chromosome arrangements in the germ cells of the mother."

Yablonski's Son Vows Union Fight

ELLSWORTH, Pa., Feb. 9 (AP).—Kenneth Yablonski told 500 coal miners yesterday that he will continue the fight of his murdered father, Joseph, for reform in the United Mine Workers union.

"My father was an official of the United Mine Workers union, not a stooge," said Mr. Yablonski, a Washington, Pa., attorney. "He saw the need for reform, now he's dead. We must not give up his fight."

He said he and his younger brother, Joseph, didn't deserve to be called "Jock's sons" if they didn't see that his fight was carried through.

Belgian Mine Strike Enters Sixth Week

HASSELT, Belgium, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—An unofficial strike by 23,000 miners in Belgium's Limburg Province entered its sixth week today despite a new pay offer.

The miners are voting today and tomorrow on the offer, worked out on Saturday by employers, unions and government officials.

The offer would give a 14.7 percent rise for lowest paid workers and 10 percent for higher grades spread over 13 months, according to union officials. Strike leaders said last night they were standing by their demand for an all-round immediate increase of 15 percent.

Boycott Bid On Pompidou Is Pressed

Congress Asked Anew To Avoid His Speech

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI).—A New York congressman redoubled his efforts today for a massive boycott of a scheduled address to a joint session of Congress Feb. 25 by French President Georges Pompidou.

Brooklyn Democrat Bertram Podell sent a letter to all congressmen today after Rep. Paul Findley, R., Ill., declared in Paris that France had been a "long and trusted" ally of the United States and that no discourtesy should be shown to Mr. Pompidou on the Washington visit.

'Uninformed as to Facts'

Rep. Podell said in the letter that Rep. Findley "is uninformed as to the true facts." He said:

"In an analysis in the voting record of the United Nations between 1960 and 1964, France voted less times with the United States than any other country in the Western alliance with the exception of Portugal.

"On those matters affecting the security of the United States, France votes less times with the United States than any other nation in the Western alliance, including Portugal.

"It thus leaves serious doubt in our mind as to whether France truly is a long and trusted ally of our country."

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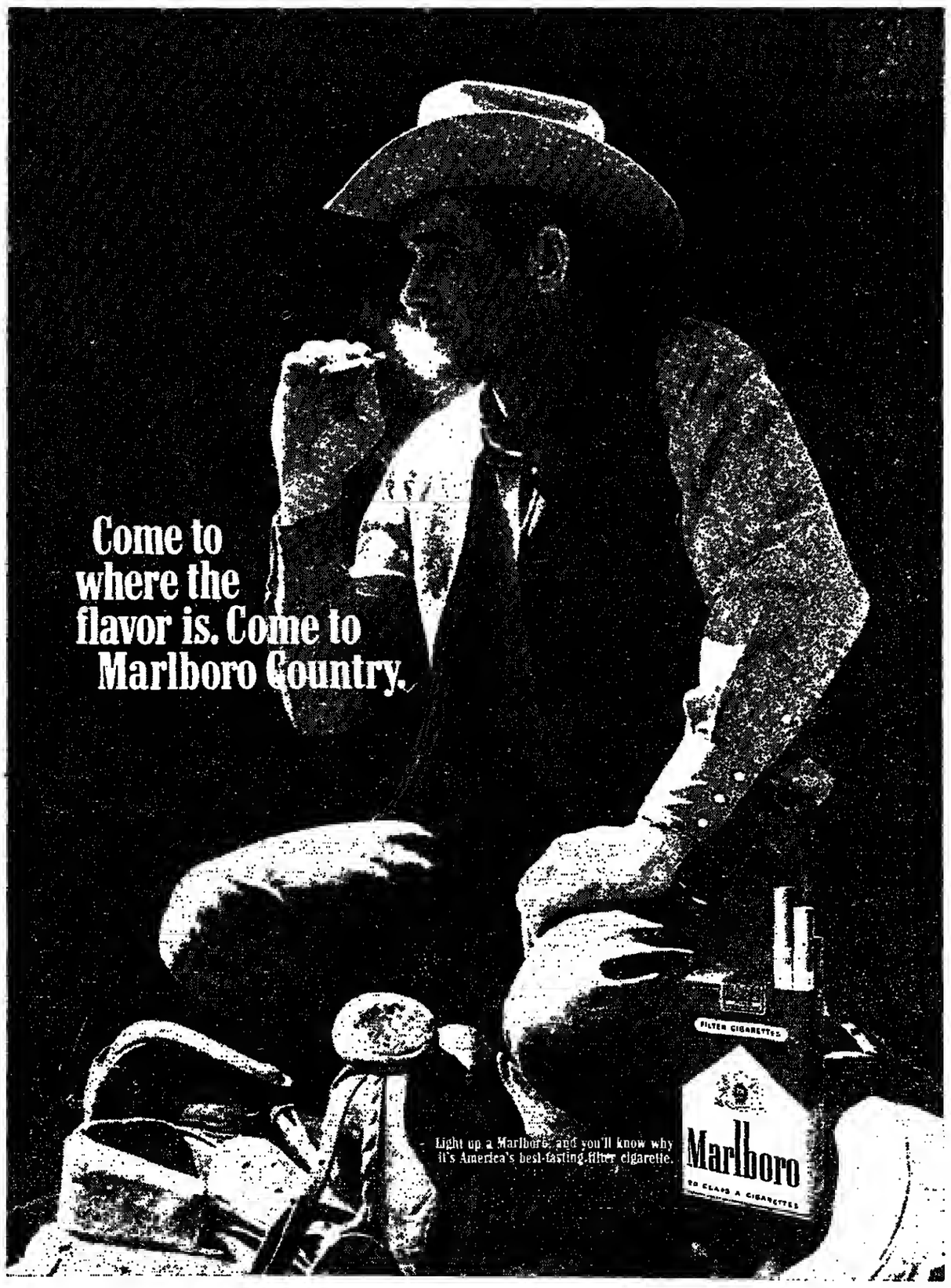


$2.4 Million Ransom Bid In McKay Case

Police Search Fails To Find Woman

STOCKING PELHAM, England, Feb. 9 (AP).—Scotland Yard detectives, police commandos and tracker dogs ransacked a 300-year-old farm today for the victim of a mystery kidnapping—after demands of £1 million ($2.4 million) in ransom money.

Firemen pumped out ponds and a well on the lonely 12-acre farm, looking for clues to the disappearance of Mrs. Alex McKay, wife of a wealthy newspaper executive who vanished from her London suburban home six weeks ago, the night before New Year's Eve.

After eight hours of digging up fields, checking every inch of the ancient farmhouse, prying up the floorboards and searching a secret cupboard, more than 100 policemen found no trace of the missing woman.

A police spokesman said the search would be resumed at dawn tomorrow.

Possibility of Error

In London, 30 miles away, detectives checked evidence that kidnappers who abducted Mrs. McKay may have done so by mistake, thinking she was the wife of millionaire Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch, Mr. McKay's boss. Mrs. Murdoch is a 25-year-old blonde. Mrs. McKay is a 56-year-old brunette.

Mr. Murdoch is chairman and Mr. McKay deputy chairman of the group that publishes the Sunday News of the World.

Sources said the McKay family had received a note in Mrs. McKay's handwriting and a letter from her kidnappers saying they had meant to abduct Mrs. Murdoch. Mrs. Murdoch is now in Australia with her husband.

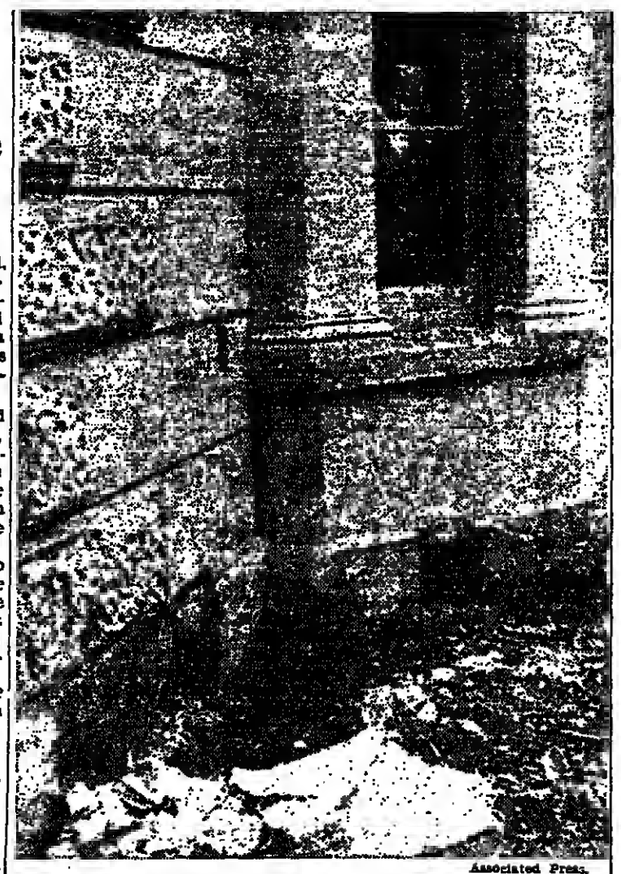
In a bizarre tale of a detective donning false eyelashes and a miniskirt and another looking for a secret rendezvous decked with plastic flowers, police sources revealed that the McKay family had been asked to pay up to £1 million ransom for her return.

After one ransom call, a detective sergeant disguised himself as Mrs. McKay's daughter Diane in a wig, tights and makeup, and rode a suburban bus carrying £5,000 ($12,000)—but nobody turned up to collect it.

Another demand for £250,000 ($600,000)—from a telephone caller using a code name known to police—sent two Scotland Yard officers disguised as the victim's husband and chauffeur speeding deep into the countryside. Following orders from a series of telephone booths, they drove the McKay Rolls Royce to a deserted lane and left a satchel of marked money beside two plastic flowers pinpointed by the caller. No one appeared and the trap failed.

A third ransom demand led to an attempted ambush near the tomb of Karl Marx at London's Highgate Cemetery, but again the callers stayed away.

Six weeks of one of the most intensive manhunts in Scotland Yard history led police to the Stocking Pelham farm. Two men from the farm, Indian brothers aged 23 and 32, have been under questioning all weekend but no charges have been brought.



Associated Press.

POINT OF DISORDER—Sheelagh Murnaghan, a Roman Catholic and former Liberal member of parliament, looks through a shattered window at the bomb damage.

Former MP's Home Bombed in Belfast

BELFAST, Feb. 9 (AP).—A bomb explosion shattered the windows at the home of a Roman Catholic former member of the Northern Ireland Parliament early today.

No one was injured in the blast which went off outside the residence of Sheelagh Murnaghan, the former MP. It was the third explosion in Belfast in ten days.

Miss Murnaghan, who said the bombing was "the work of some nut," recently made a speech supporting Northern Ireland's new Public Order Act that stiffens the penalties for creating disturbances.

Although Miss Murnaghan is a Catholic, her residence is in a primarily Protestant neighborhood. She was out when the bomb went off.

The blast followed a weekend of small demonstrations around the North against the Public Order Act. British troops stood guard in Belfast and several towns. There were no serious incidents.

Obituaries

Edward Davison Dies at 71; Poet, Teacher, Lecturer

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Edward Davison, 71, poet, teacher and lecturer, who retired two years ago as dean of the School of General Studies of Hunter College, died yesterday after a short illness.

Mr. Davison, who joined the Hunter faculty in 1950, had been dean of Washington and Jefferson College and had taught English literature at the Universities of Colorado and Miami, the New School for Social Research and Vassar College.

Mr. Davison emerged on the London literary scene after World War I and quickly won success. He was the author of eight volumes of verse and one of prose published in New York and London.

He was born in Glasgow and grew up near Newcastle-on-Tyne. He left school at 12 to support his mother by working as an assistant in a music hall.

In Navy at 16

At the outbreak of World War I, although only 16, he joined the British Navy and rose to lieutenant. When he entered St. John's College Cambridge University in 1919 on a scholarship, he was already writing the poems that would appear in his first collection in 1920.

After moving to London, where he shared an apartment with J.B. Priestley, he contributed to the London Mercury and other periodicals. He met an American girl, Natalie Wiener, and followed her to the United States, where they were married in 1926. He then became a member of the Vassar faculty and a columnist for the Saturday Review of Literature.

Mr. Davison lectured widely and was a Guggenheim fellow in Europe in 1930. In 1935, after teaching at the University of Miami, he was named professor of English literature at the University of Colorado in Boulder. In 1940 he became an American citizen.

In World War II, he served as a lieutenant-colonel in the Army, administering a project for reeducating the 370,000 German prisoners of war in the United States.

In 1946, he became chairman of the English department and dean at Washington and Jefferson College. After moving to Hunter College in 1950, he pressed for development of adult education within the School of General Studies without sacrificing academic standards.

In 1955-56, he served as president of the Poetry Society of America.

Liston M. Oak

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Liston M. Oak, 74, a leader in the politics of the American left and a former managing editor of The New Leader, died Friday in Tel Aviv, while on a visit. He lived in Long Valley, N.J.

Mr. Oak's journalistic career with leftist publications included four years as editor of Soviet Russia Today and a year as editor of Fight, organ of the American League Against War and Fascism.

By the time he came to The New Leader in 1945, he was a disillusioned former Communist, a bitter critic of the American Communist party and a proponent of building a democratic socialist left in the United States. He spent seven years as managing editor of the New Leader, working with its founder and executive editor, Sol Levitas.

Charles J. Witt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).—Charles J. Witt, 70, a former international trade fair director for the federal government, died Saturday after suffering a stroke at his home.

Mr. Witt, a native of Harrison, N.J., came to Washington in 1954 as international trade fair director for the Commerce Department, promoting U.S. trade in Europe and the Far East. He worked in the same capacity for the Agriculture Department.

George W. Rabinoff

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI).—George W. Rabinoff, 77, social work executive, died here Saturday.

Mr. Rabinoff served in London as deputy director of the European regional office of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency. He worked 15 years as executive director of the Bureau of Social Research and its successor agency, the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds.

Marcos Reforms Cabinet in Wake Of Manila Riots

MANILA, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—President Ferdinand Marcos has streamlined his cabinet and brought in younger men in the wake of bloody student riots last month.

The shake-up, announced last night, was aimed at making the government "more responsive to the clamor for change," a statement said.

Mr. Marcos said he would remove about 18 junior ministers from the cabinet, reducing it to about 12 members. The reshuffle included the Defense, Economic and Justice Ministries.

More Protests Slated

MANILA, Feb. 9 (UPI).—University students returned to classes today after a week's cooling-off period following anti-government riots, but gave notice of further demonstrations.

A handful skipped school to stage a sit-in outside the congress building, demanding that congressional expenditures be made public.

City authorities granted permits for evening demonstrations Wednesday and Thursday after the student, professional and labor organizations involved pledged to keep them nonviolent.

Morse Resigns After 22 Years As Director General of ILO

GENEVA, Feb. 9 (UPI).—David A. Morse, 63, director general of the International Labor Organization, today announced his resignation effective May 31.

Mr. Morse was elected ILO director general in 1948 and his service is the longest of any heads of United Nations specialized agencies.

He said he will return to the United States to live, and while he has no immediate plans he will be available "in due course" to resume public service at the international, national or local level.

His successor will be chosen by the governing body of the organization, which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize last year.

Mr. Morse was born in New York City and served as a lieutenant-colonel in North Africa and Europe during World War II. He was assistant secretary of labor in 1946 and was later appointed under secretary by President Truman.

During Mr. Morse's tenure as head of the ILO, the organization's membership has grown from 55 to 121 countries.

The ILO, which became a specialized agency of the UN in 1946, was founded in 1919 under the League of Nations. Its aims are to promote social justice and improve labor conditions and living standards in its member countries.

747 Forced Back, Lands at London On 3 Engines

LONDON, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—A Pan American World Airways 747 jumbo jet landed on three engines at London airport today after turning back over the Atlantic on a flight to New York.

The airliner jettisoned 10,000 gallons of fuel before landing safely with 145 passengers aboard. Fire engines and ambulances were standing by.

A Pan Am spokesman said tonight the plane had been forced to turn back when the oil pressure in one engine dropped, causing it to overheat. The faulty power unit was switched off and the airliner made a three-engined landing, the spokesman said.

Passengers, who included a party of British journalists bound for the world heavyweight boxing title fight Monday between Joe Frazier and Jimmy Ellis, were transferred to a 707 jet which took off for New York.

Women's Liberation: A Fight for Total Equality

The goals include repeal of abortion laws, free child-care centers, equal employment opportunities, liberation 'from archaic traditions of marriage.'

By Marylin Bender

NEW YORK (NYT).—It's rather disconcerting for a middle-aged, securely middle-class American businessman or professional to be confronted at a cocktail party by a blithe young creature who calls him, in a well-modulated, girlish voice, an oppressor, a male chauvinist and a sexist. It's been happening lately.

It's equally shocking for college boys, post-graduate white radicals and black militants to be presented by their sisters (blood and soul), wives, mothers and coworkers with unnegotiable demands for liberation. That's been happening increasingly, too.

Liberated from what?, they wonder. Being American males, regardless of social, economic, political or racial hue, have they not been raised to believe that the American woman is the most privileged, pampered, and domineering of the species? Don't many American women agree?

If perplexity is the mood of the moment, enlightenment is soon at hand. In the immediate and foreseeable future, America will be assaulted with the subject of women's liberation at the newsstand and at the office, in the bookstore and in the living room.

Current Topic

"It comes up in almost every social meeting. It's a current topic of conversation," says Pamela Roby, a sociologist who, at 27 and happily unmarried, is one of countless sympathizers with, although not quite members of, the women's liberation movement.

Women's liberation is a catch-all label for the second phase of the movement for total equality for slightly more than half of the United States population. In the first phase, women won the vote. Now they're going for broke.

An eclectic movement, women's liberation spans both reform and revolution, and draws practicing attorneys who wear hats to court as well as long-haired poets in bell-bottoms who forswear cosmetics and undergarments.

On the matter of wedding rings and married names, the movement is of several minds. Ruthann Miller, who is a candidate for state controller on the Socialist Workers Party slate, uses her husband's name because she dislikes her maiden name, McGivney, more. But she adamantly refuses the prefix "Mrs." and puts her wedding ring on her right hand.

Mrs. Irwin Schwartz, née Barbara Joan Levinson, an anthropologist who taught for four years at the New School as Barbara Schwartz, recently became Barbara Joans-Schwartz. She is giving a women's liberation workshop this semester.

Other charter members of the movement like Robin Morgan, a poet who is married to a poet, Kenneth Pitchford, and Kate Millett, the Barnard philosophy instructor who is the wife of Fumio Yoshimura, a sculptor, use their maiden names professionally and without fanfare.

The Groups

Women's liberation embraces such antithetical groups as NOW (the National Organization for Women formed in 1966 by Betty Friedan, author of "The Feminine Mystique"), which has men on its board of directors and strives for the enforcement of Title 7 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (forbidding sex discrimination in employment), and the Feminists, an unknown quantity of separatists who seek female reparations on the style of veteran's preferences. Ti-Grace Atkinson, a founding Feminist, has given up dating or even appearing in public with men except, of course, on TV.

Women's lib, as its partisans sometimes call it, is an amoeba-like organism that reproduces by simple breakaway. In between NOW and the Feminists are a proliferating number of groups, cells and brigades that tend to use the vocabulary and many of the techniques of radical politics and black nationalism.

Among the radical women's groups, most of whom now exclude men from their meetings and their strategy, are the Radical Feminists; WITCH (The Women's International Terrorist Conspiracy from Hell), The Older Women's Liberation (meaning over 30), Local 55, which accepts high school girls as well as grandmothers; the Stanton Anthony Brigade, which sees the enemy as man but the cause of oppression as psychological as well as economic, and Redstockings, which asserted in its July manifesto that all other forms of exploitation, like racism and imperialism, are extensions of male supremacy.

Redstockings takes credit for the "consciousness-raising" technique, a kind of political encounter session in which women meet regularly to share their thoughts and experiences of male oppression. "Most of us had been to the shrink before joining women's lib," said Susan Bell, a writer who is a member of both Redstockings and NOW.

Whether it is called consciousness-raising or rap session, it is a dead-serious version of the age-old kaffeeklatsch. "We have to have talk sessions because we're confused," said Laurie Stein, who belongs to the embryonic Barnard Women's Liberation. Miss Stein, a senior, was impelled toward the movement by a classmate's "traumatic experience with abortion" and by her own feelings of intimidation in a class with Columbia boys.

One group under the predominantly white women's liberation umbrella, the SNCC Black Women's Liberation Committee, sets itself the special task of helping black men recover their masculinity and of restructuring the black family away from its matriarchal tradition.

Why Liberation?

Regardless of differences, the movement can supply a few clear and concerted replies to the question, what do they want to be liberated from?

The first is abortion law. Repeal of abortion laws has the potential of such wide support that it is expected to gather otherwise reluctant converts to women's liberation.

Of four suits challenging the constitutionality of New York State's abortion laws that will be heard in federal court here starting April 15, one case has been dubbed the "woman's case" because it has 300 plaintiffs and five women attorneys claiming that abortion laws deny a woman's right to privacy and her right to decide whether or not to bear children. Control of her own body is women's liberation's most broadly based tenet.

"It's a beautiful thing to have a child, if that's what you want," says Ruthann Miller, who plans to carry her 16-month-old daughter, Jennifer, with her in an abortion repeal parade planned for March 21. "But neither should you have one if you don't want to," she added.

Free child-care centers are the next most popular cause. They would liberate women to pursue their own interests and to earn money.

"It's tied to the need of most women to work. The country and the legislators are waking up. But it's not just a welfare issue. It should be a public right for women of all classes," says Muriel Fox, a public relations executive and director of NOW, which believes child-care centers should be state run and federally subsidized.

Ruthann Miller, a Trotskyite Communist, is in favor of having large corporations support the centers, too. Most women's lib groups insist on parental control of the centers.

Business Discrimination

Discrimination against women in business, the professions and in the university is the next most burning issue. The movement is loaded with angry writers like Elizabeth Fisher, who started a feminist literary magazine, "Aphra," architects like Lucinda Cisler, who insists that "the gentlemanly profession" discriminates against women in architecture school and on the construction site, and lawyers like Diane Schulder, who gave the first course on women's liberation and the law at New York University Law School last semester.

The Columbia Women's Liberation is concentrating its forces on securing gynecological care at the university health service, a university day care center and revision of the curriculum, which, it charges, neglects the history of women (to say nothing of their treatment in Freud-dominated psychology).

Last month, the Columbia group issued a report on discrimination of women in the faculty, a bias that it says includes under-hiring as well as the habit of keeping women Ph.D's as part-time lecturers when men who teach half-time and work as consultants elsewhere can hold professorial status.

"We must begin organizing working women, women in factories, office workers," Kate Millet says. "It's hard to get so many women to realize they're being paid so little because they've been fed the nonsense, 'It's your pin money.' For a widow with four kids or a woman whose husband makes too little, it's not pin money. It's grocery money."

Marriage

If women are to become the equals of men at work, it follows that they will also have to be liberated from the archaic traditions of marriage, which include not only the exclusive burden of domestic chores but the unrelenting pressure on the brightest, most attractive girls to get married.

"Many women will opt out of the family circle into living without marriage, occasionally with men, occasionally without them," Pamela Roby predicts for the '70s. "More and more it will be recognized that non-marriage is a viable and satisfying alternative to marriage for both men and women."

"Homosexuality may be one viable alternative," Robin Morgan suggests.

Miss Morgan, who cares for her 6-month-old son, Blake, in the mornings while her husband is at his office and then goes off to her editing job after he returns at 1 p.m., thinks the withering away of the institutions of marriage and family has already begun. "They were male-invented anyway," she says. "And one-third of American marriages end in divorce."

"Whatever replaces the nuclear family (the single family unit), women must devise," she maintains. Like most women liberationists, she ponders the extended family structure, as in the old-style Italian family, but without blood ties, or the Israeli-brand kibbutz or commune.

"A lot of us feel we've got to get rid of compulsory marriage," Kate Millett says. "People who are in love are going to go on living together, in marriage or not, if it doesn't mean women sacrificing themselves to the children. We can keep the things about marriage that are attractive. Feminists are not out to kill love, but just to be rid of it's the basis of the association."

Confusion

What bothers many feminists is the confusion of women's liberation with sexual liberation. "Men immediately assume liberation means sleeping with everyone," Laurie Stein laments. "The whole point is to fight against dehumanizing sexual relations."

"Equality doesn't mean sameness," she continues. "I still want a man to walk me home at night because if I'm mugged his muscular structure is stronger than mine."

The ultimate goal of women's liberation is for the sex heretofore labeled female to be accepted as full members of the human race.

"I tend to think the idea of women getting their identity from men is a big problem for men," Diane Schulder says.

"It's like they've been carrying women on their shoulders all their lives. Men must be very tired," she concluded.

The Comeback of a Ballerina

By Naomi Barry

PARIS.—Budget permitting, the Opéra-Comique may soon have a ballet director. The rumor in Paris is that, if the post comes into being, it will go to Janine Charrat.

A dancer and choreographer, Janine Charrat, now in her mid-40s, is the ballerina whose costume caught fire in December, 1961, during the filming of a ballet in the French television studios. She bent over a candelabra being used as a stage prop and her dress went up in flames, burning about 70 percent of her body. Her face, neck and legs were spared.

After four months in the hospital—she was down to 70 pounds—she was back at the bar practicing her *plié*s to rebuild the wasted muscles.

"The doctors were astonished, but after all nothing was broken," she said in her Boulogne apartment. "But then I've always had marvelous luck or terrible luck.

"As soon as I was able to walk, I had one of my greatest strokes of luck. The Geneva opera called me to direct their ballet company. I stayed for a year and a half. It was wonderful for my morale. I created one of my best ballets, 'Tristan and Isolde.'"

She danced Isolde and half the audience came from Paris to see the miracle of Charrat. Today, when dancing before the public she always wears a long-sleeved costume or classical leotard to hide the scars on her arms which reach down to her wrists.

Child Prodigy

Charrat was a celebrity as a child. Jean Benoit-Lévy saw her dance in a private salon and chose her to play "le petit rat" in the celebrated pre-war film "Ballerina." Playing a plain little girl with soulful eyes, jealous of a ballerina whom she felt was eclipsing her "petite mère," (Yvette Chauviré) she opened a trap door on stage to cripple the star.

At 15, she and another youngster, Roland Petit, composed their own dances and appeared with great success at the Salle Pleyel.

"We were regarded as child prodigies for a few years," she said.

"Right from the beginning I did choreography. I always wanted to express myself." Her first big recognition as a choreographer came with "Jeux de Cartes" for Petit's Ballets des Champs-Elysées, right after the war.

In the years since her accident, her ballets have been danced all over Europe, the Middle East, North and South America.

"Paris knows only half of me. My best work has been seen only abroad."

May, 1968

Her ballet "Electra" with a company she put together herself was scheduled to open at the Théâtre de Paris, May 15, 1968.

"You know what happened in May, 1968. The curtain never went up and the theater was closed. That was one of my times of really bad luck."

She believes in classical training as an absolute necessity, even for a modern dancer. As a child, she studied under two of the great Russian ballerinas, Preobrajenska and Egerova.

Last year she opened a dance academy with studios in the Gaité-Lyrique theater.

"We have 160 pupils and three professors, including René Bon who was with the Royal Ballet in London and the opera in Vienna. We hope to give the Paris Opéra school real competition."

Although she has calls to work abroad in Germany and in Argentina, she is sitting tight for the moment, hoping the directorship of the Opéra-Comique ballet will materialize.

"I love the excitement of traveling but I would like to stay in Paris. Now I have such a nice, adorable husband."

Last year, she married a French industrialist, Michel Humbert, in what she describes as a fairy-tale ceremony on the Polynesian island of Moorea.

Janine Charrat dancing in her own ballet, "Alerte-Puits 21," three years after her accident.

Opera in London:

Bringing Down the House

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 9.—It seems sometimes as if music critics and other highbrows had driven opera out of the opera house and onto the concert stage.

Opera is still given, of course, at the Met and Covent Garden and other august institutions; but throughout this century attention has shifted from the singers to conductors, stage directors and scenery designers. Singers are expected to mind their dotted notes, refrain from the prolongation of high tones, let conductors determine their tempi and phrasing and, above all else, not steal the show.

Everyone, on both sides of the footlights, is reverent and well-behaved. At Covent Garden the custom of maintaining silence between the movements of sonatas and symphonies, now, distressingly, universal, has even been extended to maintaining silence after the big numbers of such an opera as "Il Trovatore." Someone who put hand to hand after Martina Arroyo's "Amor sull'ali rosee" the other night was denounced by one of the critics next day as a brute.

Now, as every opera buff knows, that's not what opera is all about, and it never has been. What opera is about is singing, and a special approach to a special kind of singing at that. And so, in New York, the American Opera Society and, in London, the London Opera Society, have taken to putting on singers' operas in concert form, getting the best singers available and giving them free rein and free voice.

The Audience

The audience for such occasions is a community of enthusiasts who know the operas, the objectives and the ground rules. When Carlo Bergonzi reached the end of his "Improvviso" in the London Opera Society's "Andrea Chenier" at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, last night, extending his final phrases in a fashion impermissible today in any theater outside Italy, Spain or South America, everyone knew that the house would come down. And down it came.

Thus it went all evening, to the delight of the aficionados and the dismay of those who regard an "Andrea Chenier," in the words of a critic friend of mine, as "the lowest form of art." Sherrill Milnes, as Gerard, brought the house down with his "Nemico della patria"; Angeles Gulin, the new Spanish soprano making her London debut, brought most of it down with "La mamma morte," and she and Bergonzi brought all of it down again with their "Viva la morte!" at the close of the opera.

How one reacts to "Andrea Chenier" depends upon one's point of view. The highbrows have a point. It is obvious, excessive, overblown, loud and, in its uninhibited and unashamed theatricality, rather more than a bit vulgar. But when it is done with passion and conviction, with its heroic and sentimental perorations poured out by voices of the requisite warmth, metal and stamina, it can be very exciting and, when such an artist as Bergonzi is at work, very moving.

This was such a performance. I have heard most of the great Cheniers of this century, and would now number Bergonzi among them. His voice is not so silvery as Gigli's, so sensual as Lauri-Volpi's, so resonant as Martinelli's or so overpowering as De Muro's, but it has plenty of all these virtues, and he sings with as much heart and with more taste than any of them. Milnes could have held his own with the great Gerards of the past, and probably then some. Gulin, singing her first Maddalena, tends to overdrive rather than go into overdrive for the big passages as Ponselle, Muzio and Rethberg used to do. She has great promise.

Not least responsible for the success of the evening was Anton Guadagno, a conductor who knows a great singer when he hears one, and gives him credit for knowing how to build an aria or monologue and how to shape the phrases to achieve the structure. Watching him actually follow and support Bergonzi was one of the memorable pleasures of a memorable evening.

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- ★ Pays you extra cash at the rate of $400.00 a month for each hospital stay
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ACT NOW—YOUR ENROLLMENT FORM MUST BE MAILED BY THURS., FEB. 12, 1970, OR IT CANNOT BE ACCEPTED

One out of two families will have someone in the hospital this year! It could be you—or some beloved member of your family—tomorrow...next week...next month. Sad to say, very few families have anywhere near enough coverage to meet today's soaring hospital costs. These costs have doubled in just a few short years. They are expected to *double again* in the few years ahead.

Stop for a moment. Think how much a long stay in the hospital will cost you or a loved one. How would you ever pay for costly, but necessary, X-rays, doctor bills, drugs and medicines? What would you do if your pay check stopped, but living expenses kept going on the same as ever? The same rent, phone, food, all the day-to-day expenses that never stop.

What is the average breadwinner to do? We believe we have the answer in the famous Extra Cash Plan that...

Pays you $400.00-a-month tax-free cash whenever you are hospitalized.

What a blessing it is when you know you have an extra $400.00 cash coming in every month when you go to the hospital.

Now, National Home enables you to enjoy this protection at once. Your special low rate is just 25¢ for the first month's coverage for your entire family. Then, you may continue at National Home's regular low rates.

The added protection you NEED!

All benefits of this $400.00-A-MONTH Hospital Plan are paid directly to you, in tax-free cash, *in addition* to whatever you may receive from your insurance with any other company! Spend the money as you see fit—for hospital or doctor bills, mortgage payments, to replace savings—or any necessary but costly extras *not* covered fully by *usual* hospital policies.

Everything costs more these days (need we tell you?) and hospital care is certainly no exception! While 7 out of 8 Americans have *some* hospital insurance, most have found it does not cover *all* bills that pile up when sickness or accident strikes. That's why National Home developed low-cost Extra-Cash Protection that helps you pay hospital costs or other expenses.

You get your $400.00 per month—TAX FREE—as long as you are confined in the hospital. You are covered from the *very first day for accidents and sickness—for as long as you are* confined to the hospital—*even for life*, if necessary! And remember, this National Home Policy pays tax-free cash direct to you in addition to whatever you receive from any other protection you carry—Blue Cross, Blue Shield, even Medicare if you're 65 or over.

And, when you and your insured spouse are hospitalized *at the same time for an accidental injury*, National Health Plan pays out an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE-CASH BENEFIT. *You* receive not $400.00 but $800.00 a month. *Your spouse* receives not $400.00 but $800.00 a month. That's *$1,600.00 in all, in cash payments to you every month* (when under age 65) *starting the day you enter the hospital for as* long as you both remain there.

PAYS $400.00-A-MONTH CASH for each accident or illness...beginning the very first day in the hospital—and *continuing for life, if necessary!*

PAYS $200.00-A-MONTH CASH for the first three months, if you're over 65. And, a full $400.00-A-MONTH CASH *thereafter*—even for life!

PAYS $1,600.00-A-MONTH CASH when both husband and wife (under age 65) are *hospitalized* at the same time for accidental injury for as long as both remain in the hospital — even for life!

PAYS up to $2,000.00 CASH for complete accidental loss of limbs or eyesight.

PAYS $400-A-MONTH CASH for each pregnancy requiring a hospital stay, when both husband and wife are insured for the entire pregnancy and have Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits. Coverage begins the very first day in the hospital.

PAYS $400.00-A-MONTH CASH for a Registered Nurse if your doctor has you hire one within five days following a covered hospital confinement of five days or more.

65 OR OVER? YOU COLLECT IN ADDITION TO MEDICARE BENEFITS

We have designed this Plan as the important addition to whatever is paid by Medicare—or health insurance you may have with any other companies. Remember, all checks will be sent directly to you (not to the doctor or hospital), to give you that "extra" help just when you need it most. Use the tax-free cash any way you see fit. And you will be glad to know the checks will be big ones! In addition to any benefits you may receive from Medicare, National Home pays you $200.00 a month for the first 3 months, and a full $400.00 monthly while hospitalized thereafter... *even for life, if necessary!*

We can never cancel your Policy!

You can count on this wonderful protection no matter how old you get or how many times you collect from us. Your Policy *guarantees* that we cannot cancel your protection after you've made a lot of claims, or become old—or for any other reason whatsoever. It is Guaranteed Renewable For Life!

And *that's not all*. Suppose you have a growing family—this Plan (NH-10-669)...

Pays you $400.00-a-month cash Maternity Benefits!

Ordinary hospital insurance may take care of part of your expenses when you go to the hospital to have a baby. But what policy can you think of that gives you cash to help buy all the things you need for the new baby? Now, if both husband and wife are insured for the entire pregnancy and have added Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits to the basic Plan, you get extra cash to use any way you want. If a pregnancy, childbirth or even miscarriage puts you in the hospital for one day, five days, 10 days—as long as necessary—you are paid *for every day of your confinement* at the rate of $400.00 a month.

All these added cash benefits.

Added cash benefit: Up to $2,000.00 cash for accidental loss of limbs or eyesight, when the loss occurs anytime within 90 days of the accident. The loss of a limb or eyesight is terrible. Nothing can replace the loss, but a $1,000.00 or $2,000.00 check helps bring peace of mind during the period of adjustment.

Added cash benefit: Choose Coverage for Children (with or without Maternity Benefits) and *all* your dependent, unmarried children from age one month through 18 years will be covered, too! National Home pays at the rate of $240.00 a month, when your youngster is hospitalized...for removal of tonsils, appendix or any other illness or injury. Yes, you will receive $240.00 a month cash, month after month for as long as the child is in the hospital.

Added cash benefit: Pays as much as $4,800.00 cash for a Registered Nurse at home. You collect an extra $400.00 A MONTH when your doctor has you employ a full-time Registered Nurse within 5 days after you come home, following a stay in the hospital of five days or more for which benefits were payable. Your benefits continue for the same number of days that you were in the hospital—even up to 12 full months.

We pay your premiums when you are not able.

Should you—the person to whom the basic Policy is issued—be hospitalized for 8 weeks or more, National Health Plan WILL PAY ALL PREMIUMS THAT COME DUE FOR YOU AND ALL COVERED MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY WHILE YOU ARE CONFINED TO THE HOSPITAL BEYOND THE INITIAL 8-WEEK PERIOD. And your protection continues just the same as if you were paying the premiums yourself. Then, if you leave the hospital and must return for the same condition before you have resumed full normal activities for 90 days, we will again PAY ANY PREMIUMS WHILE YOU ARE IN THE HOSPITAL—for the total confinement! This means you pay no premiums, yet your full protection remains *in force*.

These are the ONLY exclusions!

Your National Health Plan Policy covers every kind of sickness or accident except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; and expenses resulting from any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your Policy... during the first 2 years only.

This last item is a real help if you already have a health problem. If you are sick before you take out this Policy, you will even be covered for that condition after the Policy has been *in effect for 2 years*. Meanwhile, *of course*, every new condition is covered.

Nationally known and respected.

This is the kind of outstanding protection you have read about in *Reader's Digest*, *Parents'*, *National Geographic* and other leading publications. The special plans offered by the National Liberty Corporation group of companies are today helping policyowners in all 50 states—and many foreign countries—paying benefits at the rate of more than one million dollars a month.

Grateful Policyowners write...

"Received your check for $880.00. I appreciate having the money sent directly to me so I could decide how to use it." NICHOLAS CRISTI, Green Bay, Wisc.

"It was wonderful to receive your check for $555.00. I'm very pleased. It paid real well." MRS. BESSIE GEISINGER, Kansas City, Mo.

"Everyone should have your coverage. I know I wouldn't be without it." WALTER TUCKER, Fayetteville, N.C.

Make your decision carefully.

Think how costly a hospital confinement will be. Imagine paying for those indispensable doctor, surgical and nursing services that are not covered by your present insurance.

Would you be able to afford the quiet and privacy of a private room and a private nurse, should you so desire? Or a telephone to keep in touch with loved ones? Or the rental of a TV set to help pass the lonely hours? Who would pay your bills that keep on coming in at home? Many folks have lost their life savings, their cars, even their homes trying to meet runaway hospital and medical costs. And no one knows whose turn it will be next.

Why you must act before the date shown on your Enrollment Form—just a few days from today.

Why do we give you so little time to enroll in this Plan—only a few days? Because this is a limited Enrollment Period—and we must receive your Enrollment Form *at the same time as all the others* in order to pass on to you the savings that come from processing many policies at one time. This highly efficient "mass enrollment" method enables us to give you the broadest coverage at the lowest cost.

We mail you the Policy as soon as we receive your Enrollment Form. When the Policy arrives, examine it in the privacy of your own home. Take all the time you need. It's a very short document, and you'll be pleasantly surprised to discover there is NO FINE PRINT. Then—show it, if you wish, to someone you trust. Perhaps your lawyer, accountant or doctor. Better still—show it to your own insurance man...even though he may very well be working for another company! If he is a personal friend, he has your best interests in mind. So you can believe him when he tells you there is no better bargain available anywhere—at any price!

HERE'S ALL YOU DO TO RECEIVE YOUR POLICY:

1. Complete this brief Enrollment Form.
2. Cut out along dotted line.
3. Enclose Form in envelope with 25¢ in U.S. currency and send it, via Air Mail, to: National Health Plan, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

OFFICIAL ENROLLMENT FORM

Official Enrollment Form for the Hospitalization Indemnity Plan
NATIONAL HOME LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
An Old Line Legal Reserve Company of St. Louis, Missouri
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE: VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA

1-0395-0-01

(Please Print)

NAME MR. MRS. MISS _____ First _____ Middle Initial _____ Last

ADDRESS _____ Street or RD #

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

DATE OF BIRTH _____ Month Day Year AGE _____ SEX Male ☐ Female ☐

OCCUPATION _____

List all dependents to be covered under this Plan: (DO NOT include name that appears above. Use separate sheet if necessary.)

	NAME (Please Print)	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH	DAY	YEAR	AGE
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

☐ Check here if you want Coverage for your Children.

☐ Check here if you want Coverage for your Children and Maternity Benefits.

I hereby enroll in National Home's Hospital Plan and am enclosing the first month's premium to cover myself and all other Covered Members listed above. To the best of my knowledge and belief neither I nor any person listed above has been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance coverage due to reasons of health. I understand that this Policy will become effective when issued and that pre-existing conditions will be covered after two years.

Signature X _____ Date _____

NHA-10 NH10-669

MAIL THIS ENROLLMENT FORM BEFORE MIDNIGHT, THURS., FEB. 12, 1970

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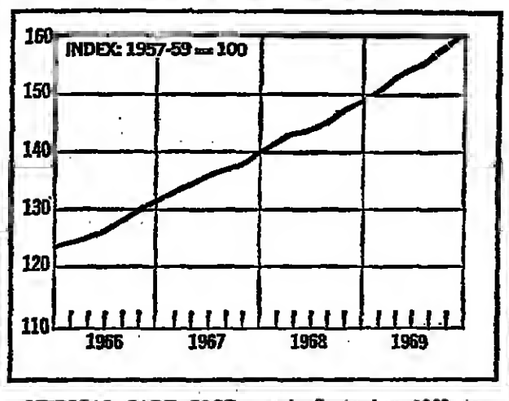
Medical Costs Skyrocketing!

Source: Wall Street Journal



MEDICAL CARE COST rose in September, 1969, to 157.6% of the 1957-59 average from 156.8% a month earlier. These costs are components of the Government consumer price index.

HERE ARE YOUR LOW RATES.

The following rate chart shows how little it cost after the first month to protect yourself, your spouse and any adult dependents. Naturally, at these low rates, we can issue you only one policy of this type. Each adult, 16 or over, pays the rate shown for his or her age.

Age at Enrollment	Monthly Premium per Adult
16-44	only $3.45
45-49	only $3.95
50-54	only $4.45
55-74	only $4.95
75-79	only $5.95
80 and over	only $6.95

Only $1.90 more per month covers all your dependents...

from the age of one month through 18 years. And then if you wish, just add 95¢ monthly to that, and you're covered for Maternity Benefits, too! Newborn children are covered *automatically* at the age of one month—at no additional cost!

NOTE: The regular monthly premium shown here (for age at time of enrollment) is the same low premium you will continue to pay; it will not automatically increase as you pass from one age bracket to the next! Once you have enrolled in the National Health Plan, your rate can never be changed because of how much or how often you collect from us—or because of advanced age—but only if there is a general rate adjustment, up or down, on all policies of this type in your entire state!

Act NOW—"Later" May Be Too Late!

Just 25¢ covers you and your family for first month.

TIME IS PRECIOUS! Act quickly. (No salesman will call.) *Get your Enrollment Form into the mail today—because once* you suffer an accident or sickness, it's TOO LATE to buy protection at *any* cost. That's why we urge you to act today *—before* anything unexpected happens.

THESE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Tell you how National Home's EXTRA CASH HOSPITAL PLAN gives you the protection you need—at amazingly low cost!

1. **How much will my Policy pay me when I go to the hospital?**
   $400.00 per month. If you're over 65, you collect on top of any Medicare benefits. $200.00 a month for the first 3 months, and $400.00 *monthly while you remain continuously hospitalized* afterwards. You collect cash not just for yourself, but for all Covered Members of your family when they are hospitalized! And you collect cash even if you're in the hospital for only one day!
2. **When do I collect $2,000.00 extra cash for accidents?**
   We pay you $1,000.00 extra cash for complete accidental loss of one hand or one foot or sight of one eye, and $2,000.00 extra cash for loss of both hands or both feet or sight of both eyes—even if the loss occurs as long as 3 months after the accident.
3. **Suppose I am paid benefits for any sickness or accident. What happens if I am again hospitalized for the same condition?**
   Don't worry! You still collect the regular cash benefits provided by your Policy for as long as your confinement lasts.
4. **Will you pay me $400.00-a-month cash—even for pregnancy?**
   Yes! Many health plans *don't* cover pregnancy. But we *do*, when Coverage for Children and Maternity Benefits are added to the basic Plan. You collect cash benefits for pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage that results in a hospital stay. (Both parents have to be enrolled in this Plan for entire pregnancy period.)
5. **Do you pay me cash when my children go to the hospital? Will any children we have in the future be protected, too?**
   You collect $240.00-a-month cash any time your child goes to the hospital, when Coverage for Children is added to the basic Plan...each time any dependent, unmarried child (age 1 month through 18 years) is in the hospital for sickness or injury. And if you have a growing family—as soon as your newborn child is one month old, he, too, is covered—*automatically*...at no additional cost to you.
6. **Are there times I might collect as *much as $1,600.00 a month?***
   There are! Remember, we pay cash not just for you but for every Covered Member of your family. National Health Plan Members get an EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE-CASH BENEFIT. If you and your covered spouse are both in an accident and go to the hospital at the *same time*, you receive $1,600.00-a-month tax-free cash (when under age 65). This amount is paid for as long as both of you remain in the hospital—even for life!
7. **Am I ever allowed to stop paying premiums during a long stay in the hospital—yet still remain fully covered?**
   Yes, you are! Should you—the person to whom the basic Policy is issued—be hospitalized for 8 weeks or more, National Health Plan will pay all premiums that come due for you and all Covered Members of your family while you are confined in the hospital beyond the initial 8-week period. You aren't expected to pay us back either.
8. **How do I go about submitting a claim?**
   We invite you to contact Cash Benefits Headquarters direct. Whether you want to submit a claim, or just ask us a question, don't hesitate to contact us. As a National Health Plan Member, you are entitled to prompt, courteous and direct attention at *all times*...and you will get it.
9. **Does this Plan pay in any hospital?**
   You will be covered in any duly authorized hospital of your choice *anywhere in the world, except a U.S. Government hospital*, or a nursing or convalescent facility.
10. **Now tell me what's the "catch"—what doesn't my Policy cover?**
    Get ready for a welcome surprise. Your Policy covers everything except conditions caused by: act of war; any mental disease or disorder; pregnancy, except as provided under the Maternity Benefit provision; and any sickness or injury you had before the Effective Date of your Policy—but even this last "exclusion" is done away with after you've been a policyowner for only two years. *Everything else is definitely covered.*
11. **What are the requirements to enroll in this Extra Cash Hospital Plan?**
    You must not have been refused or had cancelled any health, hospital or life insurance due to reasons of health; and, to qualify *during this Enrollment Period—you must enroll before* midnight of the date shown on the Enrollment Form.
12. **Besides *saving money—are there any other advantages of joining* the National Health Plan during this Enrollment Period?**
    Yes. A very important one is that you don't need to complete a lengthy, detailed application—just the *brief Enrollment Form* in the corner of this page. Also, during this Enrollment Period there are no extra requirements for eligibility, and no "waivers" *or restrictive endorsements can be put on your Policy!*
13. **How do I enroll?**
    Fill out the brief Enrollment Form and send it, via Air Mail, with just 25¢ in U.S. currency for the first month's protection for your entire family. Mail to: National Health Plan, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481, U.S.A.

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

We will send your National Home Policy by mail. Examine *it carefully in the privacy of your* own home. Show it, if you wish, to your own insurance agent, doctor, lawyer or other trusted adviser. If you decide, for any reason, that you don't want to continue as a member of this Plan, return the Policy within 15 days, and we will promptly refund your money. Meanwhile, you will be fully protected while making your decision!

T. Robert Wilhoit
PRESIDENT
National Home Life Assurance Company

NATIONAL HEALTH PLAN

a service of National Liberty Corporation

National Home Life Assurance Company

The Honorable William W. Scranton, Chairman of the Board

Adm. Office: Valley Forge, Pennsylvania

1920—Fifty Years of Service—1970

This Plan is underwritten by National Home Life Assurance Company, an old line legal reserve company of St. Louis, Missouri. National Home carries full legal reserves for the protection of all policyowners.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Secretary Rogers' Safari

The phrase most frequently used to describe the journey of Secretary of State Rogers to Africa is "low-keyed." And it is appropriate because American foreign policy with respect to Africa is itself low-keyed, and has been for most of the nation's history. In fact, the United States, with some dramatic exceptions, has been less deeply involved in Africa than in any of the other continents, not excluding Australia and Antarctica.

This fact is not without its irony, since it was from Africa that the United States has drawn a tenth or more of its population, as well as its greatest social problem. To be sure, the first foreign expedition of the United States, as well as the real birth of its navy, were by-products of the Barbary wars, and North Africa and Egypt have bulked large in recent military and diplomatic activity. The United States was instrumental in launching Liberia as an indigenous modern state, and this country took part more than a century ago, in trying to eradicate slaving along the *West African coast*, as well as in the latter-day complex United Nations operations surrounding the birth of Kinshasa-Congo.

But, in general, the United States has observed a benevolent aloofness from the ferment of the new Africa, just as it took no part in the older imperialism that carved up that continent. There was never an "open door" policy enunciated from Washington concerning Africa, and the withdrawal of American forces from Libya winds up what was, at most, a peripheral strategic concern. *Moreover, the emphasis by President Nixon and Mr. Rogers on the low key of the present tour indicates no change in policy.*

North Africa is, of course, inseparable from the Mideast tangle (as are Egypt and the Sudan) and from the questions posed by *Soviet penetration* into the Mediterranean. The United States cannot be wholly unconcerned with the fate of new nations struggling to attain a national character and the elements of statehood; it obviously is not completely divorced from the conflict between Black Africa and Rhodesia, South Africa and Portugal. But Washington has, rather consistently, avoided any effort at hegemony, or special responsibility, in the complex issues arising south of the Sahara, and is still seeking to reach accommodation with the lands to the north.

This is no guarantee that involvement may not be forced upon the United States; it is an assurance that America is not seeking such involvement. Aid, under such conditions, is possible without the implication of any more positive (or negative) association, and it is possible that Africa may be the model for the kind of approach that Mr. Nixon foresees for American foreign policy as a whole. *Certainly it is one that will find a welcome among many, many Americans.*

Explosive Stalemate

Israel's immediate neighbors meet in Cairo to discuss their troubled borders. Israel's prime minister deplores the three-generation war her country has waged—and apparently sees no happy outcome. The United States and the Soviet Union trade charges of abetting aggression and calculate the extent to which they can—or must—aid the protagonists. Red China injects an unexpected note of support for Nasser. France becomes bogged down in the simple arithmetic of a sale of military planes. And, meanwhile, men die as lonely individuals or in little groups around Israel's beleaguered perimeter.

To all appearances, it is stalemate. But it is also a potentially explosive stalemate, which could not only lay waste the Middle East but drag in nations from the source of the struggle. And it is one of those situations in which the rights and wrongs seem so clear to the participants that compromise becomes ever more difficult, while those who can view the gray areas of debate with objectivity are powerless to affect the outcome.

For Israel it is a matter of survival, of maintaining that miracle that has been wrought in the desert, that sudden flowering of a nation long dispersed, long persecuted. For the Arabs, it has also become an issue of nationality, and religion, focused on lands which once were indisputably occupied by Arabs, even though they had not ruled these lands for centuries. Both sides can muster declarations and resolutions and a host of other documents to sustain their cases; both draw support, for a variety of reasons, from outside their own borders.

It is easy enough to point to the practical fact *that Israel's development could* be the greatest economic boon that the Middle East has known. Cooperation among the neighbor states there, based on the Israeli example, could mean a better life for the whole region—a better life than an oil-rich sheikhdom, any Arab socialist government, could promise the farmer, the herdsman, in that part of the world.

This might affect the thinking of responsible officials in the Arab lands. But the three-generation war has had its effect upon Arab popular opinion; it has produced new heroes with each defeat, in battle, of the old-line leadership. The rise of the guerrilla movement into this role has produced a new equation: it is no longer a question of the will of any Arab government to make peace, but its ability. This was always true in respect to the Arab armies and the articulate political groups in those countries, and the long war has resulted in the spread of nationalist military government over most of the region. Now, it is possible, these elitist groups have at last attained a strong popular base—a base strong enough to freeze them into anti-Israeli attitudes.

The big powers may be wholly unable to alter this grim confrontation. The Soviet Union may be wholly unwilling to change a situation which gives it the costly but prestigious office of arms purveyor and general almoner to the Arab lands. But unless the powers do something constructive—and soon—they will bear a joint responsibility for a historical tragedy in which no one can gain, and everyone must lose.

International Opinion

Mideast Cookery

The United States and the other two major Western powers have proposed to the Soviet Union a joint arms embargo for the Middle East. It remains to be seen whether Moscow is any more willing to consider such a proposal now than it has been in the past. It can hardly be eager to give up its chance of keeping the pot simmering. The only sure way of preventing it from boiling over once again would be for the Soviets to stop fanning the flames.

As long as Soviet diplomacy insists on demanding not only an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories (which is also called for by America), but an *unconditional* and complete withdrawal, and as long as Moscow reinforces Arab opposition to negotiations by its continued arms deliveries, there can be no easing of Middle Eastern tensions.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

* * *

The daily reality—the only valid criterion—shows that without the massive moral and material support of the United States, without its permanent support in all international instances, Israel would never have been able to undertake, with the arrogance of power, its aggressions and its challenge to international morality.

—From L'Opinion (Rabat, Morocco).

European Conservation

The *European Conservation* Year conference at Strasbourg this week will do a good deal of preaching to the converted. Yet it would be premature to say that we are all conservationists now.

What the European conservation campaign has to do now is to convince politicians, administrators, industrialists, farmers and consumers that certain standards, backed up by controls and international agreements, must be adopted and soon.

This week's conference will produce a shoal of recommendations to governments, many of them seemingly pious exhortations, and some in the dry-as-dust prose of the drafter of laws. The conference, therefore, may look to be barren of any suitably glamorous outcome. But that is how it must be: no easy answers, but a long slog.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 10, 1895

NEW YORK—The Herald in its leading editorial today prophesies that next week will be the coldest week on record in the United States, but the recent heavy snows have given a grateful covering to the winter wheat crop. But still, there are poor prospects for an early spring. So heavy and continuous has been the fall of snow that the streets of New York are covered with a uniform depth of six inches. Traffic on the streets and the elevated railways is absolutely nil.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 10, 1920

PARIS—With the exception of the Socialists, the parties in the French Chamber of Deputies have decided to introduce the following motion at the opening of the sitting today: "Raymond Poincaré, President of the Republic, during the war deserved well of the country." It is expected that the motion will be carried by acclamation. On the morrow of the Armistice, similar motions were passed by the Chamber of Deputies in favor of M. Georges Clemenceau and Marshal Foch.

'Let Us Begin . . .'

The Soviet Threat to Israel

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Some time ago, the Israelis sent an unofficial emissary to Prof. Noam Chomsky, to try to explain to him that the defense of the United States was not absolutely disconnected from the defense of Israel. According to report, Prof. Chomsky grandly replied that he had "no interest" in a Jewish state in the Middle East.

The episode would be a mite ridiculous, and therefore hardly worth recording, except that it may perhaps foretell an American political problem, as painful as any this country has known. The problem can arise from the increasing Soviet threat to Israel.

The Soviet military airlift to Egypt has recently been tripled or quadrupled for a period of several weeks. The most hopeful forecast is that the Soviets have merely sent the Egyptians great numbers of additional anti-aircraft guns, in order to increase the risk of Israel's deep air penetrations of Egyptian territory.

This is the Israeli view. The wiser Americans instead believe that the Soviets have been giving the Egyptians both anti-aircraft guns and their most advanced anti-aircraft missiles, the SAM-3s. Worse still, the same Americans very strongly suspect that Soviet crews will man the SAM-3s, and that Russians will also begin to play a much larger role in the whole Egyptian air defense system.

SAM Kill Ratio

Nor is this altogether surprising. The earlier model Soviet missiles, the SAM-2s, have so far accounted for only one Israeli plane. But it is well established that the SAM-2 kill of Egyptian MIG-21 fighters has been far more impressive—on the order of six to ten.

It can be seen, then, why a lot more Russian technicians, for the SAM-3s and for other purposes, might well be thought to be essential. But ironical as the facts may seem on the surface, they are the very opposite of a laughing matter. Looking down the road, the possibility of the most ghastly kind of tragedy is very clear indeed.

Because they are so few in number, the Israelis cannot possibly tolerate Gamal Abdel Nasser's "war of attrition." The purpose of the deep air penetrations is to stop this war of attrition—either by weakening Nasser's own position, or by forcing the reinstatement of the UN cease-fire which Nasser was the first to breach.

Choice for Israel

Hence the new step which the Soviets have quite probably taken will bring appreciably nearer the need for an Israeli choice of the most dreadful kind. One alternative will be for Israel to launch a preventive attack on Egypt, of the sort long advocated by Gen. Ezer Weizmann—with a high resulting chance of full-scale intervention.

The other alternative will be to tolerate step-by-step increases in Soviet direct support for Egypt, until, perhaps, Soviet pilots in Egyptian-marked planes are flying offensive missions over Sinai or *Israel itself. This can too easily* be fatal. Present Israeli air supremacy is a thin crust, in fact, that now *protects* Israel from *effective* attack by the more numerous Egyptians.

Here is where one must come back to Prof. Chomsky, and indeed to American policy. What the Soviets *do in the Middle East* will of course depend on their calculations of risk. Historically, they have always embarked on high-risk ventures when the United States was letting down its guard.

Thus the shining courage and superb efficiency of the Israeli armed forces is only the first defense of Israel. With no Russians in the act, they can do the job themselves. But Israel's second defense, as Premier Golda Meir endlessly told Jewish leaders in this country, is the strength and resolution of the United States.

Estimate of U.S.

This is true, as Mrs. Meir also said, because the orders of risk that the Kremlin regards as acceptable are almost wholly determined by the Kremlin's current estimate of American power and will. And it is therefore an important fact that America's will and America's power are now under heavy attack by large numbers of liberals and New Left intellectuals, of whom Prof. Chomsky is merely an extreme example.

The attack may be repelled. If it is not repelled, however, the consequences for Israel will be all but unbearable to contemplate. With the nuclear balance five-to-one against this country, for example, no American President can be expected to risk a direct confrontation with the Soviets for the sake of the Israelis, or, indeed, of anyone else. Yet the Chomskys are asking us to accept a much worse balance than that.

It is time, in truth, to ponder the consequences of American inability to give Israel the support that Israel may need and will most certainly deserve. And when doing so, it will be well to remember that the record shows no Soviet aversion to genocide, and above all, to picture the internal consequences, here in America, of disaster for Israel.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Glibness in the Fight Against Crime

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—One of the attractions of Britain for Americans these days is the simple feeling that it is safe. A person can walk through a park, or down the street, at night without giving a thought to the possibility of robbery or assault. By American standards the level of crime in general is low.

Why? Ask anyone who has thought seriously about it, and he will mention that this is a relatively homogeneous country, a tolerant and a contented one, without the extremes of wealth and poverty that breed resentment. One of the *strong traditions is community* respect and even affection for the police.

The Premise

In short, the reasons go deep into the character of this society and the economic and political direction given by its leaders since the age of reform began in the 19th century. The explanation does *not lie* in the way *suspects* are questioned or criminal trials conducted.

Americans might think about that. For the premise of the Nixon administration and the overwhelming congressional majority now pushing through harsh crime legislation is that "unshackling" the police and prosecutors will substantially alleviate the appalling American crime problem. That is the *justification for cutting so hard* into the established rights of defendants, as detailed by Tom Wicker in this space.

One does not have to admire everything the Supreme Court has done by way of judicializing the criminal law to see that undoing the court's decisions will not solve the crime problem. Take the restraints on confessions, which are most bitterly attacked by the police and prosecutors. Professor James Vorenberg of the Harvard Law School, whom some liberals consider a *hard-liner*, has *shown* how little relevance the confession issue has.

The President's crime commission, of which Vorenberg was director, reported in 1967 that only one-tenth to one-third of all crimes committed are actually reported to the police. There are arrests in only a quarter of those reported, and confessions are essential to resolution of only a small proportion of those. Professor Vorenberg concluded that judicial restrictions on the confession process could affect only a fraction of 1 percent of crimes.

Or think about some of the methods now described as vital to law enforcement—wiretapping, breaking into homes without knocking, limiting the right of defendants at trial to know the sources of prosecution evidence. What will they do, what can they do, to reduce the volume of street crimes that rightly disturb Americans most of all? How can wiretapping stop a rapist or mugger?

No Quick Cures

Reducing the protection of the 4th and 5th Amendments could have some effect—at a price in everyone's personal security—on professional criminals. But there are no quick cures for the violence that is making fear a strand of life in American cities. Just to list a few of the real needs to reduce street crime quickly indicates how formidable the problem is.

Within the legal system, we must urgently try to develop a penology with some hope of rehabilitating prisoners. It should surely not be beyond us to try criminal cases, and resolve the appeals, swiftly enough to make conviction a present threat. We need fewer crimes, not more—ending the law's concern with private morals so that it can concentrate on the serious threats to society.

A more fundamental requirement is for the police to regain the confidence of the ghetto. The poor and the black are by far the most frequent victims of violent crimes. So long as they consider the police prejudiced or hostile, so long as they refuse to cooperate with law enforcement or even to report crimes, there can hardly be an effective system of deterrence.

But that raises the whole question of relations between the black and white communities—of welfare reform, of education, of employment, of housing. It is infinitely more difficult for a senator to face up to these dilemmas, and vote with any confidence for a solution, than it is to vote for a bill labeled anti-crime. But in the long run a bitter, divided society is not likely to be law-abiding.

Dangerous Pretense

Pretending that there are easy ways to solve the American crime problem is not only foolish but dangerous. When the public is told that all will be well if only the police and the government get tough and push aside the obstacles made by judges, and then all is not well, what will the reaction be?

It could be to demand even harsher police measures, in the belief that at some point dealing with the external manifestations of social illness will work. At some point, of course, *repression* would inhibit crime—with tens of thousands of suspects held in detention without trial, say, and the Supreme Court swept aside if it found preventive detention unconstitutional.

That prospect is not in view, hopefully. John Mitchell and Richard Nixon surely do not want to arrive at that point or anywhere near it. But then it would be wise to tell the American people the truth about the money and time and leadership it will take to make life in their country safe again.

Worst of Worlds for U.S.?

The ABM and China

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—It will take a lot more than the promised explanation of "details" 30 days hence to calm those alarmed by President Nixon's announcement that he intends to beef up the country's anti-missile defenses against a possible intercontinental strike by the Chinese.

For, if the President is to be taken at his word, he is projecting a very different and more hostile kind of relationship with China than he anticipates with Russia, and he is greatly complicating, at the least, his stated aim of improving relations with Peking.

He may, in fact, be proceeding toward *one* of the worst of possible worlds, in which the United States would have bad relations with Peking—with the attendant anxiety, cost and risk—and no compensating effective defense against China's nuclear reach.

On March 14, 1969, when Mr. Nixon announced his ABM plans, he stated that one purpose of the Safeguard system was defense against China: this he reaffirmed in his news conference Jan. 31. He had said Safeguard would give "substantial protection" against China: this too he reaffirmed, while upgrading Safeguard—at least semantically—to the level of "*virtually infallible*."

Last week, however, Mr. Nixon took two extra steps. He announced the physical extension of the anti-China ABM and he endowed it publicly with a new rationale. Therein the dangers lie.

Last year Mr. Nixon promised that "each [ABM] phase will be reviewed to insure that we are doing as much as necessary but no more than required by the threat existing at that time . . . Our deployment is to be closely related to the threat." But despite this specific promise, Mr. Nixon has not now produced or claimed evidence, or even flatly claimed, that the Chinese threat has changed. People who watch China closely detect no change.

Response to Myths?

Why then is the President acting? One conceivable answer is that he is in cahoots with the Russians to keep China down. Certainly the Chinese will suspect so. Another possible answer is that Mr. Nixon has been making policy not out of an orderly assessment of new realities but out of an instinctive response to old myths—here the myth of implacable Communist, particularly Chinese, fanaticism. Certainly many Americans will suspect so.

There is, however, a third answer arising from the ABM rationale *newly advanced by Mr. Nixon. Last* year he spoke of the "defense of the American people," a purpose *which, taken at face value, is reas*onable, desirable and unprovocative. But last Friday he declared "*that the expanded ABM gives the* U.S. a credible foreign policy in the Pacific area which it otherwise would *not* have." This is an extra dimension. It is the difference between protecting the homeland from Chinese attack (as one would protect against an accidental launching—the two are often spoken of in the same breath), and projecting American power around the rim of China. The first is unexceptionable. The second raises questions about future American policy.

Some of these were answered by Mr. Nixon at his press conference. "It will be very important," he said, "for the U.S. to have some kind of defense so that nuclear blackmail would not be used against the U.S. or against those nations like the Philippines with which the U.S. is allied in the Pacific, not to mention Japan." There is the nub: "defense against nuclear blackmail." What does that mean?

First-Strike Policy

No military progress the Chinese could conceivably make in the 1970s can prevent Washington from attacking and destroying China at will. That is the existing and proper basis of expectations of deterring Chinese attack. Preparing to balk "nuclear blackmail," however, can only indicate that Mr. Nixon hopes to deny China the ability to strike back. With Russia, America accepts a condition of mutual deterrence. With China, evidently, America alone will be able to deter: *China will not be* able to deter America because its ABM will spare the country fear of a Chinese strike. Thus will the United States keep the "first-strike capability" it has held against Peking all along.

The rationale behind the rationale, so to speak, is the "Nixon Doctrine." This calls on Asian friends to provide their own first lines of defense, while Washington hoists a nuclear umbrella over their heads. In strategic terms, this doctrine returns the United States from "flexible response" to "massive retaliation," with most in-between "flexible" steps left to its allies.

As a theory this is logical, but as a guide to policy it is dubious. Even if the ABM is "virtually infallible" against ICBMs (the Nixon claim), what about boat-to-mine-launched missiles? What about "virtually"? An ABM with holes may reduce casualties but not smother an attack, and in that case, its value as an arm of American foreign policy declines correspondingly. An ABM that does not neutralize China's missiles is flawed militarily; one that does is flawed politically, since it will increase China's fears.

With the Soviet Union, America had learned—or thought it had—that it is not given to any country in the nuclear age to enjoy perfect security. Like it or not, modern states are *hostage* to one another, and their mutual vulnerability compels them to work out their differences, not play them out. President Nixon, it seems, has still to learn that lesson in respect to China.

Letters

Prof. Edwards

The appointment of Negro Harry Edwards as an *untenured member* of the sociology faculty of the University of California at Berkeley (*IHT, Feb. 2*) *further* demonstrates the irresponsible leadership of that educational institution.

Dr. Roger W. Heyns, the school's chancellor, says Prof. Edwards will contribute strongly to the educational *program of the university.* Sociology as I understand it is the study, history, development, organisation and *problems of people* living together as social groups. It is social science.

Mr. Edwards *is the man who led* a militant group in an effort to force Negro athletes to boycott the United *States Olympic team in* 1968. His reputation and record as a race baiter, social agitator and professional troublemaker are nationally known. Yet this social disrupter is being hired to teach sociology at the country's largest university in our country's largest state.

Dr. Heyns is right. Mr. Edwards' contribution to the university's educational program will be strong. It will be strong in controversy and disruption, strong in inviting unnecessary trouble and strong in insulting the intelligence of the responsible citizens and taxpayers of the state of California.

JACQUES LOEB, JR.

Charrecey par St. Leger,
France.

Mideast View

Mr. Brown's conversation in Israel (Jan. 21), whether it is all correct or partly so, reveals the real roots of the Middle East Problem.

No doubt, Mr. Brown knows well the basic givens of the problem, while the Israeli leaders want the whole world to ignore these facts.

The question of Mr. Eban, "Could you (Mr. Brown) predict when the Second World War was going to end?", does not help all the aggressors in Israel to change the situation. The difference is in the simile. The Arabs can tolerate the *loss of* a hundred *battles*, but cannot afford to lose the war. The Palestinian right to regain their lost land *is sacred*. Their lives are generously sacrificed for it.

Israel is an *artificial* state on a *foreign* land. All the arms and political support will lengthen the struggle, increase its bitterness and shed *rivers* of blood, but these will not turn wrong into right, nor divert the determination of the Palestinians to recover their country and return to their occupied homes as masters of the land.

Thus, and only thus, the war ends.

KHALIL S. HALABY.

Beirut.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 23.550 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.

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Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Subscription		3 mos	6 mos	12 mos
Algeria (air)	Fr	72.50	149.50	294.00
Austria (air)	Sch	420.00	800.00	1525
Belgium	B.Fr	775.00	1450.00	2750
Cyprus (air)	£	22.50	44.50	85.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr	171.00	321.00	439.00
Finland (air)	£	17.50	33.50	64.00
France	Fr	66.00	122.50	238.00
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Thailand (air)	$	52.00	98.50	187.00
Tunisia (air)	$	16.00	30.50	58.00
Turkey (air)	$	17.50	33.50	64.00
U.A.R. (air)	£	23.50	44.50	85.00
U.S.A. (air)	$	18.00	32.50	60.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	17.50	33.50	64.00
Elsewhere Europe (air)	$	27.50	52.00	96.00

هكذا من الأصل

cCracken Sees Slow rice Inflation Progress

HINGTON, Feb. 9 (Reu- Paul W. McCracken, chair- f President Nixon's Council nomic Advisers, said today not think that prices will ff before this summer and ed that, as a result, the stration would probably not o relax its anti-inflationary m before then.

he same time, he told the Banking Committee that "I peful that by this summer ll see some effect" of a ning of price gains.

the CEA chief noted that, in g of a continuation of tight flationary policies he was ting the "White House view ot projecting what the in- ent Federal Reserve Board conclude in the coming s.

McCraken also predicted terest rates would be reduc- he would not say when that occur.

said he agreed with the con- s of Fed chairman Arthur that there was a risk of in unemployment. Mr. Burns aturday unemployment might 4.5 percent this year.

McCracken said he would commend a price freeze at me because he was convinced sults would be disappointing. id selective credit controls require more study before considered.

Housing Outlook

re should be a revival of g starts during fiscal 1971, cCracken said, but warned the housing industry faces ning problems over the next l years.

administration's projected t surplus, he said, combined the moderation of monetary int which should become pos- and a continued high rate pport for the mortage market deral National Mortgage As- ion and Federal Home Loan Board, *should* increase hous- tarts in the next year.

the long run, Mr. McCracken additional funds beyond pri- savings must be found to ce home building.

Policy Outlook

SHINGTON, Feb. 9 (WP).— McCracken said yesterday that Nixon administration believes are moderate monetary policy cessary to provide a boost in nation's economy by the end 70, and that it is moving into a more active role in the area of monetary policy.

Mr. McCracken, Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy and Robert P. Mayo, director of the Bureau of the Budget, appeared on the television program "Meet the Press."

The President's strategy to control inflation as outlined in the economic report, Mr. McCracken said, clearly calls for a "more moderate, or a less restrictive" monetary policy for 1970.

"Economists generally now consider that monetary policy and monetary developments constitute an important influence determining the outcome of the economy," he *commented*. "We therefore—responsive to the employment act—must say something about monetary developments and policy."

Influencing Fed?

His comments indicated that the administration might attempt this year to extend its influence in order to spur specific Fed policy changes. The Fed, which sets its own policy, can only be affected by the President through suggestions and public appeals.

President Nixon made such a suggestion Feb. 1 at Fed chairman Arthur Burns' swearing-in ceremony. Mr. Nixon said the time was near "for the lower interest rates and more money," but Mr. Burns on Saturday told a House committee that the board will avoid action that might impair its restrictive monetary policy.

Mr. Kennedy predicted that the nation's economy will slow down considerably over the next few months and said that high interest rates are expected to decline during the second half of the year.

Two Insiders In Texas Gulf Suit Penalized

Court Orders Return of Stock Trading Gains

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT).—A group of men who were "insiders" of *Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. almost* six years ago have been ordered to repay to the company the profits made in trading in its stock at that time.

The decision marks the latest chapter in what has become a landmark case in the area of immediate disclosure of corporate information.

Federal Judge Dudley B. Bonsal, who also made the original decision in 1966 remanded to him in 1968 by the U.S. Court of Appeals, *refused Friday to issue a permanent* injunction against the company which had been accused of violating the Securities Exchange Act by issuing misleading information.

Injunction Issued

However, he did enjoin two men from trading in Texas Gulf securities on the basis of material undisclosed information—David W. Crawford, secretary, and Richard H. Clayton, an engineer who conducted geophysical surveys for the *company*.

The entire action revolves around a news release issued by Texas Gulf on April 12, 1964, regarding its exploration activities near Timmons, Ont.

In 1965, the Securities and Exchange Commission charged that the release was false and deceptive and that certain individuals used insida information to profit on trading in securities of the company.

All But 2 Cleared

In his initial decision, Judge Bonsal cleared all but Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clayton from capitalizing on advance information about the rich copper ore strike.

But the Court of Appeals found that ten of the original 13 defendants had violated various disclosure provisions by engaging in stock transactions before the public was sufficiently informed.

In the latest opinion, the judge declared that "on the basis of the standards laid down by the Court of Appeals, this court finds that the framers of the press release failed to exercise due diligence. Therefore, the press release is found to have been misleading to the reasonable investor using due care and since the framers did not exercise due diligence in its issuances, TGS violated . . . the Securities Exchange Act."

Formula Used

The repayment formula used by the court was proposed by the SEC and applied in a previous settlement with one of the defendants. In addition to the payments that were directed, 6 percent annual interest from April 17, 1964 was added—with all of the money to be put in escrow by the company for five years.

Kenneth H. Darke, a former Texas Gulf field geologist, was directed to pay $41,794.92 on the basis of profits made by the purchases of common stock and calls. He was ordered to pay another $43,404.58 because of profits realized by his "tippees" to whom he directly or indirectly furnished information.

Others who were told to rescind profits to the company, and the amounts were Walter Holyk, chief geologist, $35,663.47; Earl L. Huntington, a lawyer, $2,300.56; and Mr. Clayton, $30,010.56.

Surrender of Option

Harold B. Kline, general counsel, was directed to surrender his stock option for 4,300 shares that was granted on Feb. 20, 1964.

In an *unrelated development*, Texas Gulf announced that it had signed an agreement with Hancock and Wright, an Australian iron-ore company, for the rights to evaluate and test iron-ore reserves in Western Australia.

Associated Press.

OPENING DAY—Traders try the temporary London Stock Exchange trading floor.

London Stock Market Opens New Quarters

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The London Stock Exchange opened in temporary quarters today, an awkward tri-level trading floor that will accommodate the $72 billion annual turnover market until late 1972. The old exchange floor *next door is being demolished and* a new one built on the site.

The exchange has taken advantage of the move to modernize its archaic communications system. But visitors accustomed to the electronic zeal of tha New York Stock Exchange find the London atmosphere still a bit Dickensian.

"Things are a bit confused," an exchange official explained.

Friday was the last day of trading in the old Throgmorton Street building that *has housed* the London exchange since 1853.

The exchange is in the midst of a $26.4-million expansion. The 26-*story concrete-ribbed* Stock Exchange Tower is being completed just west of the old exchange building.

Part of the old building was demolished in 1966, and the trading floor was squeezed from 23,550 square feet to about 15,000. The new temporary floor contains 16,000 *square feet on three levels, partly* on the fourth floor of the new tower and partly in adjoining temporary structures outside. A new low building to be constructed on the old exchange site will contain a 23,350-square-foot trading floor.

Despite the dislocations and communications difficulties of the first day in new quarters, brokers were in a sufficiently buoyant mood to bid up the Financial Times industrial share index by 3.9 points to 407.4.

However, the real action was concentrated in the mining sector on the top level of the new floor. Enthusiasm for Australian nickel shares sent the favorite, Poseidon, up $9.60 to $291.60.

Some 2,500 somber-suited men representing about 190 brokerage firms and 30 jobbers crowded into the new quarters.

There were plenty of traditions about. Members of firms in the gilt-edged (government bond) market still strolled the floor in top hats. Bank rate signs from the old building hung on new walls. Smoking was prohibited until 15 minutes before the 3:30 closing, and women were barred from the floor.

The exchange also unveiled its Market Price Display Service, a 22-channel closed-circuit television system which transmits prices of some 700 stocks and company announcements to more than 200 offices of brokers and banks.

TRW Earnings Gains Ease At End of 1969; Revenue Up

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—TRW Inc. reported today that *earnings* rose 8 percent in 1969, aided by new accounting procedures. But the growth rate slowed toward the end of the year.

For the year as a whole, the firm earned $78.2 million, or $2.36 a share, up from $72.19 million, $2.13 a share, in 1968. Revenue rose 6.7 percent to $1.59 billion from $1.49 billion the year before.

During the first nine months of the year, the firm recorded a 10 percent profit gain, but growth rate was cut to 9.8 percent in the third quarter and, on indicated results, to 3 percent in the final 1969 quarter.

No figures were immediately available from the company, but indicated fourth-quarter net came to $20.2 million, up from $19.59 million.

The company said that a change in methods of accounting, to straightline from accelerated depreciation, added 9 cents to per-share earnings for the year.

TRW chairman H.A. Shepard said the outlook for 1970 "appears favorable" and added that continued investment of the company's large cash flow in new products and services is expected to further stimulate internal growth for the foreseeable future.

Amerace Esna

Fourth Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)..	41.5	38.4
Profits (millions)....	2.23	1.8
Per Share	0.91	0.74
Year		
Revenue (millions)..	163.8	158.2
Profits (millions)....	4.93	5.8
Per Share	2.01	2.39

Cone Mills

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)..	278.9	261.85
Profits (millions)....	2.3	3.45
Per Share	0.80	0.99

G.D. Searle & Co.

Fourth Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)..	46.12	39.28
Profits (millions)....	7.96	7.48
Per Share	0.58	0.54
Year		
Revenue (millions)..	163.94	147.72
Profits (millions)....	38.49	27.37
Per Share	2.08	1.96

Johnson Service

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)..	170.0	154.97
Profits (millions)....	7.8	6.88
Per Share	1.85	1.65

Jos. Schlitz Brewing*

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)..	537.2	449.2
Profits (millions)....	20.88	16.70
Per Share	2.17	2.20

* Profits for 1969 include extraordinary charge of $4 million.

Kroger

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)..	3,487	3,161
Profits (millions)....	37.39	34.00
Per Share	2.84	2.64

McGraw-Hill

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)..	398.29	390.31
Profits (millions)....	25.63	28.24
Per Share	1.02	1.13

National Tea

Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)..	356.25	277.01
Profits (millions)....	2.18	2.1
Per Share	0.28	0.26

Northern Natural Gas

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)..	443.6	406.2
Profits (millions)....	41.86	40.13
Per Share	4.02	3.98

Parke-Davis

Fourth Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)..	69.1	66.9
Profits (millions)....	8.27	8.32
Per Share	0.42	0.42
Year		
Revenue (millions)..	273.5	260.0
Profits (millions)....	20.75	18.61
Per Share	1.39	1.25

Safeway Stores

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)..	4,099.69	3,685.69
Profits (millions)....	51.31*	55.06
Per Share	2.01	2.18

* Excluding a non-recurring gain of $3.29 million, or 14 cents a share on the sale of securities.

Standard Pressed Steel

Fourth Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)..	—	—
Profits (millions)....	—1.23	2.88
Per Share	—	0.55
Year		
Revenue (millions)..	—	—
Profits (millions)....	3.85	8.9
Per Share	0.73	1.70

Western Air Lines*

Year	1969	1968
Revenue (millions) ...	—	—
Profits (millions)....	—12.2	8.44
Per Share	—2.49	1.72

* The company's fourth quarter deficit was $2.88 million, as opposed to an indicated deficit of $2.29 million in the corresponding quarter of 1968.

Weyerhaeuser Co.

Fourth Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)..	343.8	270.6
Profits (millions)....	33.40	25.13
Per Share	0.51	0.41
Year		
Revenue (millions)..	1,239	1,053
Profits (millions)....	131.36	106.39
Per Share	2.11	1.75

Big Board Prices Gain On Hopes of Credit Ease

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Glamour and pollution-control issues ranked among the better gainers today as the New York Stock Exchange got a lift from statements made by Arthur F Burns, new chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

On Saturday, Mr. Burns had pledged to "do everything in my power to help this country prevent a recession." His appearence before the House Banking Committee marked the first public testimony of the new chairman.

Mr. Burns declined to give any hint as to when the Fed would relax its restrictive monetary policy and thus left unanswered a key question that has long perplexed both the stock and bond markets.

But the two markets saw hope in his testimony by displaying firmer prices. In recent days, Wall Street has come to believe that some easing in credit conditions is not too far distant.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by more than 6 points earlier in the session, ended with a gain of 2.91 at 756.68.

Volume Inches Up

Volume picked up slightly to 10.83 million shares from Friday's 10.15 million. Advances outpaced declines by a robust 873 to 486.

In a sense, today's rise represented an extension of Friday's market, when glamour issues were buoyed by short covering and investors kept hoping for some developments on easier credit.

The tag end of the active list displayed these gains among glamour issues:

Itek, up 2 3/8 to 84 1/4; Telex, up 8 1/8 to 129; Control Data, up 2 3/8 to 71 3/8; and Memorex, up 2 1/2 to 122 3/4.

In a flurry of profit-taking among computer-equipment issues, Telex had dropped 18 7/8 last week while Memorex fell 24 1/4.

IBM rose 5 points today to 349 3/4. Burroughs added 3 1/8 to 157 1/8.

Pollution-control stocks, despite the ravages of a bear market, continued to behave as a favorite group, thanks to expectations of increased outlays to combat various forms of pollution.

Three of the six new highs for 1969-70 appeared in these anti-pollution issues: Combustion Engineering, up 3 5/8 to 92 7/8; Sybron common, up 2 1/4 to 44 1/4; and Sybron preferred, up 4 7/8 to 73.

American Air Filter rose 3 to 58 and Buffalo Forge gained 1 5/8 to 51 1/4.

Chrysler, the most active issue, eased 1/4 to 26 5/8. Last week, Chrysler had led the volume list with a net loss of 1 1/8 after reporting a surprisingly large loss for the 1969 final quarter.

Ford gained 1 1/8 at 39 1/2 and General Motors was up 3/8 at 86 1/8.

Nixon Given Report on Oil

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—President Nixon received the long-awaited oil import task force report from *Secretary of* Labor George Shultz today.

White House press secretary Ronald Ziegler said the President will now study the report, which will be released some time this month, along with the President's opinion of it.

The White House strongly denied that President Nixon had seen parts of the report before. Mr. Ziegler refused to answer ony questions concerning the report's contents.

It is almost a year since President Nixon established the cabinet-level oil import task force with instructions to study the whole system under which the United States imports oil.

The committee, headed by Mr. Shultz, was made up of the secretaries of state, defense, interior, Treasury, commerce and the *office* of emergency preparation.

Copies of drafts of the report recommending that the U.S. quota system be altered or dropped altogether have been widely circulated in Washington. But the White House has always maintained that these were not the final report.

SEC Charges Provoke Move

Merrill Lynch, Citibank End Investment Co.

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (WP).—The Securities & Exchange Commission has charged Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, the largest U.S. brokerage firm, and First National City Bank of New York, the nation's second largest bank, with operating an unregistered investment company in violation of federal law.

The SEC also announced over the weekend that both the bank and the broker had agreed to stop offering the service, but without admitting the commission's charges. Merrill Lynch also agreed to end similar relationships with other U.S. banks which were not parties to the SEC's action or to the consent agreement.

The suit, filed in federal district court here, also cited Special Investment Advisory Service (SIAS), described as "an unincorporated entity, having no board of directors," whose address is the same as Citibank's headquarters office.

Basis of Suit

Since Oct. 1, 1964, the suit said, Citibank and Merrill Lynch have been selling "shares, participations, investment contracts or other securities issued by defendant SIAS, an unregistered investment company."

The suit charged that the bank advertised SIAS, beginning Oct. 1, 1967, as an advisory service for investors with $25,000 or more, offering "personal full-time portfolio *management* by an officer dedicated to accomplishing your objectives."

It said that each investor was required to execute a power of attorney giving Citibank the right to trade securities at its own discretion, a form opening an account at Merrill Lynch and a letter of agreement sent to Citibank setting forth his investment objectives. The bank, it said, charged a fee of 0.75 percent a year, payable in advance semi-annually with a *minimum of $200*.

Citibank reported to each investor semi-annually and Merrill Lynch sent monthly statements of the account, as well as confirmation slips for all transactions. Investors could terminate their accounts at any time in writing. Merrill Lynch acted as exclusive broker for SIAS, maintained books and records for the service and a file folder for each account, the complaint said.

Although Citibank said each investor would receive personalized or individual attention, the complaint charged that facts not disclosed to investors included:

● Funds were invested in virtually identical manner in one of two groups of securities, one for investors seeking growth and another for those whose objectives is income.

"Generally, the initial investment for investors whose objective is long-term capital growth is in *eight common stocks in* accordance with predetermined percentages which are uniformly applied to all new investments." The complaint added that SIAS investors' funds "were being initially invested in general in accordance with the following percentages: 20 percent in each of 2 stocks, 15 percent in each of 2 stocks, and 7 1/2 percent in each of four stocks."

● Approximately 47 percent of the assets held by SIAS for such investors were invested in securities of companies affiliated or controlled by directors of Citibank.

● After the initial investment, all decisions to buy or sell a security were generally applied uniformly to the entire fund.

"Because of the structure of SIAS, the transactions . . . are not executed in the best manner for both SIAS and the investors," the complaint charged.

Registration Question

A second count in the complaint, which asked for an injunction against further violations, charged that SIAS is an investment company within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940, but has not registered as such.

Citibank also offers a so-called "commingled account" for investors with $10,000 or more, but that is registered as an investment company and is not included in the suit.

Merrill Lynch, in a statement, said it "sees no merit in the arguments advanced by the SEC. Merrill Lynch does not believe that an invisible and intangible corporation had somehow magically come into existence between the bank and its customers. Certainly there was no way that Merrill Lynch could have anticipated this when first approached in 1964. In fact, discussions with the SEC have been going on regarding this over the last two years."

The statement went on to say that Merrill Lynch acted as a broker, in accordance with New York Stock Exchange rules, and that there was no damage to any customers.

"It is clear that in making its arguments, the SEC is in fact attempting to make new law. Any legal effort in such a new and technical area would certainly be costly and protracted. It would also come at a time of great change in the securities industry. Rather than bring such a complex case to trial, therefore, Merrill Lynch has agreed with the SEC that Merrill Lynch's brokerage services in this connection be ended. But it denies the validity of the claims made by the commission."

A statement by Citibank said that the bank had long been concerned with the needs of small investors and started SIAS for those customers.

"The SEC action which has now been dismissed concerns the operation of this special investment advisory service," the statement said. "We believe the commission's claims have no validity and we have denied them. However, in order to avoid lengthy litigation we have agreed to terminate the SIAS and *offer customers* an alternative service . . ." The new plan provides for customers with $25,000 to $200,000. "If the customer decides to accept our investment recommendations he will place his order with one of several brokers," Citibank said.

ompromise Set n Export Deposit heme by Swiss

RN, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Swiss ice Minister Nello Celio said the weekend the cabinet accept a compromise on a sal for an export deposit e following widespread critic- f the measure from the com- export industries.

t week Mr. Celio announced the government planned to e a temporary refundable 5 nt deposit on the value of all exports as an anti-infla- y measure.

said then the cabinet had for the deposit, which will e Parliamentary approval, r than an export tax because s necessary to have a flexible to curb growing foreign de for Swiss goods.

minister said in a radio cast that he had been rized by the cabinet not to e a rephrasing of the bill would make the deposit 5 percent and not at a fixed cent, as first planned.

s would allow the cabinet duce the size of the deposit ling to developments in the my, Mr. Celio noted.

emphasized that the cabinet efused to consider an upward uation as an alternative to xport deposit.

Aquitaine Reports Canada Gas Find

PARIS, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Aquitaine Co. of Canada has struck commercially exploitable gas deposits in the Strachan area southeast of Edmonton, Alberta, the parent company, Société Nationala des Pétroles d'Aquitaine (ENPA), announced here.

SNPA said the gas has a hydrogen sulphide content of 32 to 34 percent. The deposit was struck on a permit in which Aquitaine and Banff Oil each have a 15 percent interest.

But the bulk of the find appears to lie in an adjoining permit area in which Aquitaine has a 90 percent interest and Banff 10 percent, the firm said.

EEC Credit Plan Goes Into Force

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—The system of short-term monetary support between central banks of the European Common Market came into force today.

A statement from the community's *executive commission said the final* version of the accord was signed in Basel today by governors of the six nations' central banks.

Under the system, a member of the community will be able to draw short-term credits from its partners to stave off a speculative run on its currency.

U.S. Steel Imports Fall

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP).—Chiefly as a result of *voluntary* export limitations by Japan and Western Europe, U.S. imports of steel mill products declined to 14.03 million net tons in 1969 from 1968's record 17.96 million tons, the American Iron and Steel Institute announced. But imports of the more expensive grades of steel increased, the institute said.

Paul Duus

Clare G. Carlson

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Paul Duus has been named area president, Africa, for London-based United States Investment Services.

* * *

Hughes Aircraft Co. has named Clare G. Carlson, vice-president, a director of Nadgeco Ltd., the international electronics firm which is building the North Atlantic Treaty Organization air defense ground environment project in Europe.

* * *

Peter D. Peiser, director of operations for Squibb Europe SA in Paris, has been named a vice-president of E.R. Squibb & Sons Inc. of New York.

* * *

B.F. Goodrich has named Henk de With, formerly manager of B.F. Goodrich NV, of the Netherlands, assistant to the area director, Europe, for international B. F. Goodrich.

* * *

Smith, Barney and Co. of New York has named as second vice-president Giampiero Detti, 33, and James C. Wallace, 34, of the firm's *Paris office*.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 High	1969-70 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38½	16¼	Abacus .49f		112	16½	17	16	16½	— ⅝
78½	64½	AbbtLab 1.10		57	71⅝	73	71¼	72	+ ½
66¼	41⅞	ACF Ind 2.40		65	48	45½	45	45½	— ½
30⅝	20	AcmeCv 1.40		10	21	21	20¼	20¼	— ½
64¼	37¼	Acme Mkt 2b		6	38⅝	39	38¼	38¼	
20¾	12⅛	AdamEx .94e		31	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	— ½
22⅝	11¼	Ad Millis .20		23	11⅞	13	11⅞	12¾	+ ⅜
85	47¼	Addres 1.40		421	49¾	52¼	49¾	52	+2⅝
22⅛	11⅛	Admiral		44	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	12½	+ ¼
45¼	33	AetnaLif 1.40		338	35	35¾	35	35	+1
32⅛	12½	Aguirre Cp		59	13½	13½	12⅝	13⅛	— ¼
46⅝	21⅛	Air Prod .20b		34	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
34⅛	16	Air Red .20e		68	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	— ¼
18¾	6⅛	AJ Industries		40	9⅞	10	9¾	9⅞	
20½	15¾	Ala Gas 1.10		x9	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
41¼	33⅝	AlbertoC .28		43	40⅛	41⅛	40⅛	41	+ ⅝
32⅝	24	AlcanAlu 1.20		80	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾	
29½	19½	AlcoStand .25		14	22	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	20½	Alexndrs .30r		20	23⅝	24	23½	23½	
28⅝	9½	Alleg Cp .20a		197	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
71¼	20	Alleg 6pf cld		76	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	— ½
62⅛	33¾	AllegLud 2.40		39	35	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	+ ¼
46	42	AllegLud pf 2		3	44	44¼	44	44¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	19¼	Alleg Pw 1.32		60	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	22⅝	AllisCh 1.20		199	23	23	22¾	23	
39⅞	25	AllidMut .40b		22	36¼	36¼	36⅛	36¼	
42	24	AlliedMill .75		8	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+1⅞
51⅝	21¼	Allied Pd .48		27	22¼	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
41⅞	24	AlliedMill .50		27	24¾	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ½
65½	52⅛	AlliedSl pf 4		y70	52	52	52	52	+ ½
27	17¼	AlliedSup .50		72	18⅞	19⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
32⅝	20⅝	Allis Chalm		29	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
25⅞	15¼	AlphaPC .10e		6	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ½
54	64⅝	Alcoa 1.80		32	65⅞	66¾	65¾	66½	+1¼
38⅝	25	AmaSug 1.60		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
30¼	18	AMBAC .50		21	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
37⅝	19⅝	AmerEs 1.20		15	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22½	+7
61⅝	25¼	Am Hess .07e		228	25⅞	25¾	25	25	— ¼
126	58	AmeH pf3.50		77	58	58½	56	56⅝	—1⅝
59	25	AArFltr .80		270	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56	+3
38½	21	Am Airlin .80		179	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
32¾	11½	Am Baker		25	13¾	13⅝	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
41⅝	30¼	ABrands 2.10		104	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
39¼	33	AmBdcst 1.20		43	33⅝	35	33⅝	35	+1⅝
21¼	10⅛	Am Cem .60		37	11⅛	11¾	11½	11¾	
43	26⅝	A Chain 1.60		2	28½	28⅛	28½	28½	— ¼
29¼	10½	AmCredit .90		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
37⅝	21	ACrySug 1.40		10	22½	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
33½	24¼	AmCyan 1.25		511	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
30½	24¼	ADistTel .40g		39	26	26	25⅝	25¾	+ ¼
19½	8¾	ADualVI .12g		91	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅝	12	ADual pf.84e		11	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
40¼	27⅝	AmElPw 1.64		153	28½	29	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
32¼	25⅝	Am Enka 1a		25	28½	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
50⅛	11	Am Exp Ind		141	14	14	12⅝	12⅝	—1¼
80½	66	AExInd pfA6		230	62⅝	63⅝	62	62	+ ⅝
27⅝	19⅛	AGenins .50		153	37⅞	37⅞	31	31⅝	— ⅝
38	30¼	AGnIn pfI.80		8	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	— ⅝
25¾	12	AmHolst .70		27	13¾	14⅝	13¾	14	
71⅝	62⅛	A Home 1.80		90	50⅛	70	48⅝	69	+ ⅛
105¼	77½	A Home pf 2		2	102½	102½	102	102	
47½	31¼	Am Hosp .24		213	41¾	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅝
26½	14½	Aminvst 1.18		17	16⅛	16½	16	16½	
27½	17¼	AmMFdy .90		292	19	19½	18⅞	19	+ ¼
37	28	AMetCtx 1.40		146	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝
97	78¾	AMetCtx pf 4		6	89	90	89	90	+2
14	8	AmMotors		265	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
43⅞	30⅝	AmNatGas 3		50	33	33⅝	33	33	+ ¼
17½	9⅝	Am Photo .12		73	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
99⅛	44	AResDv .06e		149	88⅞	90½	88¼	89½	+1
32¼	20	Am Seal 1		3	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
32¼	16¼	Am Ship .60		20	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅝
42	27	A Smelt 1.90		241	31	31⅝	30½	31⅝	+1⅛
69⅛	25	AmSuAfr .70		44	29⅝	31½	29⅝	31½	+1⅝
		AmSuAfr In.70		7	26⅛	28	26⅛	28	
47	26¼	Am Std 1		121	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ¼
126	82	AmStd pf4.75		9	89½	90	87	89	+1
38½	23¼	Am Sterl .48		11	33⅛	33½	33⅛	33½	—1¼
32⅞	22⅝	A Sugar 1.60		20	23⅛	23⅝	23	23⅛	
11	8¾	AmSug pf .68		3	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ½
58⅛	46⅛	Am T&T 2.60		752	49⅝	49¾	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
14¾	9⅛	AmWWks .56		9	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	
20	16⅛	AWWSpf 1.25		250	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅝	AW 4.1pf 1.43		2350	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼
27⅞	17¾	Am Zinc		18	17⅝	17⅝	16¾	17	—1⅛
32⅞	16⅞	Ametek .60e		43	17	17	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
62⅝	42⅛	AmIaclnc .80		39	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛	46½	+ ½
55⅛	21⅛	AMK Cp .20		247	28⅝	29⅛	28⅛	28½	
59	32⅝	AMP Inc .58		99	54	55½	53⅝	55½	+2½
49⅞	32½	Ampex Corp		89	40⅞	41⅝	40⅛	41⅝	+ ½
53⅝	32	Amsted 2.40		20	35⅝	36⅛	35½	35⅝	— ¼
27½	11	Amtel .32		5	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
66	26⅞	Anacond 1.90		152	28	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
49	33⅝	AnchHock .80		7	39	39	39	39	
53½	19	AncorpNSv 1		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
49½	33⅞	And Clay 1.20		2	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅝
39¾	17¾	ApacheCp .25		35	25¾	25¾	24¼	24½	— ⅝
45⅝	30	ApcoOil 1.07f		72	34⅛	36⅛	34⅛	35⅝	+1⅝
28¼	17	APL Corp		47	27½	28	27⅝	27⅝	+ ½
22½	16⅞	APL pf Cl.86		3	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	
64⅝	21	Aqua Chem		61	56¼	57⅝	56¼	57⅝	+1⅛
122½	97½	ARA Svc .96		111	100	111⅛	108	111⅛	+4⅛
41½	34½	ArcataN .03e		54	37⅝	39	37⅝	38¾	+1½
54	49	ArcataN pf 2		2	51½	52	51½	52	+1
68	42½	ArchDan 1.60		30	55¾	57	55¾	57	+⅝
27¾	19⅛	ArizPSvc 1.08		42	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ¼
64⅞	19⅝	Arlans DS .20		34	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
33⅞	23⅛	ArmcoSt 1.60		375	24½	24⅞	24¼	24½	+ ⅝
27¼	25¾	Armco pf2.10		142	26½	26¼	26	26¼	+ ¼
76¼	41⅝	Armour 1.60		8	45½	45½	45	45½	— ½
41⅝	28⅝	ArmstCk .80		x495	30¼	31⅝	30¼	31⅛	+1⅛
67½	51	ArmCk pf2.75		y40	52	53	52	53	
56⅝	33⅛	ArmRub 1.60		2	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
30½	17⅝	Aro Corp .90		8	18⅛	18⅝	18	18⅛	
43⅝	20	Arvin Ind 1		14	21⅛	21⅛	20¾	20¾	— ¼
55	22⅝	Ashld Oil 1.20		124	23½	23⅝	22¾	22¾	— ⅝
108	40⅛	AshOil pf2.40		1	48½	48½	48½	48½	
16⅞	9	Assd Brew		34	11⅛	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅝
53	37	Assd DG 1.20		49	38	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ¼
38⅝	29¾	Assd Spg 1.20		3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅝
19	9⅛	AssdTran .20		6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
39¾	21⅛	AtlCtyEl 1.34		22	23	23½	23	23¼	+ ¼
135¾	66¼	Atl Richfld 2		466	66⅛	69⅝	66	68⅛	+1⅛
63½	50	AtlRch pf3.75		2230	51½	51⅝	51	51½	—1½
229	113	Atl Rich pf 3		1	118	115	115	118	+2
85⅝	45⅛	AtlRch pf2.00		123	46⅞	48	46⅞	47	+ ½
31⅝	19¼	Atlas Chem 1		74	21⅞	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅝
40½	20⅛	Babck W 1.36		150	27¼	28⅛	27¼	27½	+ ¼
25½	17	BakrOilT .65		18	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ¼
37	27¼	BaltGE 1.70		38	30	30⅛	27⅞	27⅞	
73	50¼	BaltG pfB4.50		2270	61	62	61	61½	+ ½
50⅝	13⅛	BangPunt .60		19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
57½	34⅝	BangPunt 2		4	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
43⅝	30⅝	Bank of Cal 3		3	40	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅝
49½	44⅝	Bank of NY 2		18	46⅝	47⅛	46⅝	47⅝	+1½
71⅝	57⅛	Bank Tr 2.84		29	62⅛	63⅝	62⅝	63½	+1⅝
87⅞	43⅝	BarbOil 1.01t		7	45	48	44⅝	44⅝	— ¼
59	43	Bard CR .25		21	45	46½	45	46⅛	+1⅛
22⅝	12⅝	Basic Inc .80		10	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ½
53⅝	36	Basic pf 2.30		x10	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅝
17⅞	7⅝	Bates Mfg		4	8½	8⅛	8½	8½	
15⅝	12⅛	Bates Mf pf 1		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	18	Bath Ind		38	19½	19½	19	19	— ½
68⅝	44	BathIn pf2.50		4	49	49	48	48	—1
81⅝	21	BauschLb .80		28	68	68	67¼	67⅞	+ ⅝
35½	26⅝	BaxtrLab .10		373	34	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅝
21	9½	BayukCig .50		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
50½	33½	Bearings 1		x1	47	47	47	47	+ ¼
41⅞	32¼	Beat Fds 1		236	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
106	85	Beat Fds pf 4		1	102	102	102	102	
63¼	40½	Beckman .50		49	43⅝	43½	42	43½	+1
62⅛	41½	Bect Dick .20		712	54	54½	54	54½	— ⅛
41⅛	16	BeechAr .75b		15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	20	Belco Pet .50		37	29½	29⅝	29	29	— ⅞
31¼	18	Belding1 .60b		6	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅝	
80	33½	Bell How .60		x52	35⅝	35¾	34½	35	
17	8⅝	Bell Intercon		251	14⅛	14⅝	13⅞	14	— ½
36⅝	20¼	Bemis Co 1		6	23½	23⅛	23½	23½	+ ¼
45⅝	29	Bendix 1.60		83	29½	29½	28	28	—1⅝
80	49	Bendix pf 2		1	48	48	48	48	—1
57⅛	38	BenefFin 1.60		37	46⅝	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞	+ ¼
171	121½	BenIPF pf5.50		1	139	139	139	139	— ½
87¼	69	BenFIF pf4.30		14	71	71	71	71	
38½	28	BenF 5pf2.50		220	31¼	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	— ⅝
29⅝	9⅝	Benguet		170	11⅞	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
		Benguet In		27	10⅞	11	10⅛	10⅛	
44½	11⅛	BerkPhe .77f		116	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
27⅝	5⅛	Bermec Corp		59	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
35⅝	25¼	Beth Stl 1.80		324	27	27½	26⅞	27¼	+ ¼
50½	32⅝	Big Three .60		15	40½	41⅛	40½	40½	+ ⅝
78½	53⅝	BlackDk 1.20		37	73¾	74	73⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
28¼	17⅝	BlairJohn .48		9	21⅛	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
34⅝	21⅝	Bliss Laug 1		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
68½	52⅝	Block HR .24		8	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
67¼	46	Blue Bell 1.80		36	54½	55¼	54⅛	55¼	+1
22⅝	14½	Bobbie Brks		8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
61½	21	Boeing Co .40		1403	21⅛	21½	21	21⅛	
80¼	57½	BolsCas .25b		225	67¼	68½	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛
34¼	18¼	Bond Strs 1		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ½
34	19	BookMth 1.28		16	21⅝	22½	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅝
35⅝	20⅝	Borden 1.20		97	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	22½	BorgWar 1.25		34	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
27½	12⅛	Borman's .80		22	13	13⅛	12⅝	12	+ ⅛
46⅛	30⅛	Bos Edis 2.08		20	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
29½	16½	Bourns Inc		27	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
22½	9¾	BrantAjr .30		55	10½	10⅛	9⅝	10	— ⅛
59⅝	46⅛	BriggSt 2.40a		71	55½	56⅛	55½	56⅛	+ ⅛
75¼	54	Brist My 1.20		200	67⅛	69⅝	67⅛	68¾	+ ¾
48⅛	39⅛	BristMy pf 2		13	42½	44	42½	44	+2
46	36	Bdwy Hale 1		8	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
46⅝	39	BwyHw pf A2		4	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	22⅝	BklynUG 1.72		16	25¼	26⅛	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
19⅝	8¼	Brown Co		12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ½
22⅝	13	Brown Co pf		5	15½	15½	15½	15½	
25	12½	Brwn Sharp 1		8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
57⅝	28¼	BwnShoe 1.50		x7	30½	31½	30⅛	31¼	+1⅛
20	13⅝	Brunswk .02e		103	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅝
30½	17⅝	BucyEr 1.20		42	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	15¼	Budd Co .80		48	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
77	58	Budd Co pf 5		240	64½	64½	64½	64½	+1⅛
23⅝	12	Budget In .64		15	16⅛	17	16⅛	17	+ ½
57	30⅝	BuffForg 1.10		80	50¼	51½	50¼	51¼	+1⅝
41	28⅝	Bulova W .60		62	32⅝	33¼	32½	32½	— ½
17⅝	9⅛	Bunk Ramo		260	13⅝	13⅝	15⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
53½	30½	BunkR pfI.50		14	40	41	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
46⅝	32⅛	Burl Ind 1.40		210	34⅛	34⅝	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
35½	19⅛	Burndy .70		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
172⅝	120⅝	Burrghs .60		212	155	157⅝	154⅝	157⅛	+3⅛
35⅛	16¼	BushUnv .30f		3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	26⅝	Cabot Cp .60		35	30⅛	31	30⅛	31	+ ⅝
13⅝	7½	Cal Finanl		164	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	18⅛	CallahM .73f		36	19	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ¼
40⅛	14½	CampRL .45a		10	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅝
36⅛	28⅝	CampSp 1.16		61	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+ ⅝
13⅛	7¼	CdBrew .40e		18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
92½	60	Cdn Pac 3.30		3	64½	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	30⅝	CanalRd 1.10		1	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
37⅝	25	Cap C Bstrl		39	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
55½	40⅝	Carbrun 1.40		21	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ½
33½	12½	Carlisle .60		12	13⅛	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	29⅛	CarrCPLt 1.46		35	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
44	23½	CarpTch 1.60		7	26½	27	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
43½	20	CarrierCp .60		196	32½	33	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
35½	25½	CarrGn 1.50e		2	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ½
35¼	16⅝	CarterW .40a		142	30⅝	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	Case J		2	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
27	20⅝	Case pf A1.44		1	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ½
40⅛	24⅛	CastleCke .60		28	29⅝	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
54⅞	36	CaterTr 1.20		78	37	37⅝	36¼	37	+ ⅝
19⅛	6⅛	CCI Corp		25	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	7	
56½	22	CCI Cp pfI.25		1	23	23	23	23	+ ⅛
34⅛	20⅛	Ceco Corp .50		5	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
72⅝	49⅝	CelaneseCp 2		44	51¼	51⅝	51	51½	— ⅛
69½	53	Celan pfA4.50		4	55½	55½	55½	55½	
60⅛	32	Cenco Ins .20		118	36⅛	36½	35¼	35¼	— ⅝
30	10⅛	Cent Foy .40		4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅝
30⅝	21¼	Cen Hud 1.48		13	22½	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
27⅝	19	CenIllLt 1.44		67	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅝
77	57	C IllLt pf4.50		x10	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
25	16⅝	CenIllPS 1.12		83	17¼	17⅝	16⅝	17¼	
26¼	19⅝	CentLa El 1		5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅝
21⅛	16⅛	CenMPw 1.16		45	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
45½	36⅝	Cent SW 1.50		76	40	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	+1¼
23⅝	21	Cent Soya .80		42	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	16½	CenTelU .88b		41	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅝
52⅝	22⅝	Cerro 1.60b		32	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
36½	18⅞	Certteed .80		46	22	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
36	19½	Certteed pf.90		3	22	22	22	22	+ ⅞
30⅛	14½	CessnaA .80b		18	19⅛	19⅛	18⅝	18⅛	— ⅝
29⅛	18⅝	CFI Stl .80a		4	20	20⅛	20	20	
17⅛	10⅝	Chadbrn Inc		67	18	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
32½	22½	ChampS 1.20		28	27	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
60	39½	CharterNY 2		35	42	42⅝	42	42⅝	
59½	42⅛	ChaseMn 1.80		160	51⅛	51⅝	49	51	+3
21⅝	7⅛	Chateaux .20		18	18	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅞
18⅝	14⅛	Gemini Cap		13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
33½	22⅝	GnAlmy .49e		7	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
80½	30¼	GAmOil .60b		11	21	21	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
48⅝	31¼	GATran 1.60		132	33⅝	34½	33⅝	34⅛	+1
17¼	12⅝	Gen Banc .56		12	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	16	GnCable .20e		49	20½	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
32⅝	18⅛	Gen Clg 1.20		4	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
40½	20½	GnDevel .74f		214	24½	25⅛	24	24¼	+ ⅛
49½	23	GenDynam 1		71	25	25⅝	24	24	—1¼
98¼	67⅛	Gen Elec 2.60		575	71	72¼	70⅛	70⅛	
51¼	11	GnFirep .14e		28	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
85¼	71⅛	Gen Fds 2.60		x144	77¼	78⅝	77½	77⅞	+ ⅛
41⅛	10⅝	Gen Host		18	11¼	11¼	11½	11¼	+ ⅛
43¼	20	Gen Inst .54f		195	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
51⅝	35	GenInstr pf 3		6	36⅛	36⅛	36	36⅝	— ⅛
39¼	30	Gen Mills .88		26	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	— ⅛
83⅝	64	Gen Mot .85a		359	65⅝	66¼	64¼	65⅝	+ ⅝
87⅝	68	G Mot 5pf 5		6	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+1
45½	31½	G Mot pf3.75		1	55½	55½	55½	55½	— ¼
25	16¼	GenPCem .80		17	20¼	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28	20	MidlR 1.40	11	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	— ¼
10¾	6¾	Midwst Oil 3	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ½
51¼	41	MilLeLab 1.20	18	71¼	73	71¼	73	+2¼
25¾	18	Milt Brad .60	3	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¾
17	11	Minn Enterp	18	11½	11½	11	11	—
114	100	MinnMM 1.60	177	100¾	101¾	100¾	101¼	+1
17	11	MinnPL 1.20	50	17	17¾	17	17¾	— ½
79	61	MissnCp 2.35	z380	82	83	82	83	+ ¼
16¼	11	Miss Riv 1.20	22	17½	17¾	17	17¾	
62	46	Mo Pac A 5	1	64	64	64	64	
21¾	17	MP Cam 1.50	5	22¼	23½	22¼	23½	+ ½
19½	14	MoPubS .60b	x2	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ½
57¾	40	Mobil 2.20a	394	40¾	41¼	40¼	40¾	
14¼	8	Mohasco 1.10	14	24¾	25½	24¾	25	+ ¼
22½	17	Monarch 1.20	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
17½	10	Monogm Ind	68	20¾	21¼	20¾	20¾	+ ¾
19¾	Mon RR .25g	3	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼	
30½	20	MonroEq .60	25	43½	43½	43½	43½	
50½	Monsan 1.80	156	32	32¼	31¾	32		
43½	Monsa pf2.75	25	43½	45	43½	45	+1¼	
28¾	MontDU1 1.68	9	28¾	29¾	28¾	29¾	+1	
24¾	Mont Pw 1.50	72	27¾	27½	27	27	— ½	
12¾	Moor McCor	11	13¾	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ¾	
51½	MorganJ 2.40	286	63½	64½	63¾	63¾	+ ½	
27¾	MorgStho .70	8	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾		
24¼	Mot-Nor .80	43	34	34¾	34	34¾	+ ¾	
10¾	Motorola 1	280	130¾	132¾	130¾	132¾	+ ¾	
37¾	MtPwSS 1.80	5	27¾	28	27¾	28	+ ¾	
25¾	MtStaTT 1.36	22	22¼	22½	21½	21½	— ½	
16	MSL Ind .40	23	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	— ½	
18½	Mumsingwr 1	3	19½	19½	19½	19½		
33¾	Murphy 1.20	17	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ½	
8½	Murphy Ind	3	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼	
18¾	MurphOil .60	x31	19¾	19¾	19½	19½	+ ¼	
70	MurPO pf5.20	x3	70	70	69½	69½	+ ¾	
13½	MurryOh .50	15	15¼	15¾	15	15¾	+ ¾	
52¼	Mutco Cn .70	496	55¼	56¾	54	54¼	—1¼	
33¼	Narco Sci .60	3	34¾	35	34¾	34¾	+ ½	
36½	NashuaCp .44	10	40	40½	40	40½	+ ½	
16½	Nat Airlin .40	63	17¾	18½	17½	17½		
20¾	N Avisf 1.24e	23	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½	— ½	
47	Nat Blsc 2.20	34	53¾	54	53¼	53¼	+ ½	
53½	Nat Can .80	26	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½	+ ½	
49¾	N Can pf 1.50	5	63½	63¾	63½	63½	— ½	
108	NatCash 1.20	177	141¾	144¾	141½	143½	+1	
37	Nat Chem .50	8	68	69½	68	69½	+2½	
13¼	NatCityL .90	12	15¼	15¼	15	15	+ ½	
16¾	Nat Distil .90	120	15	15¾	14¾	15¼	+ ¼	
22¾	Nat Dyes 1.25	7	24	24½	23½	24¼	— ¾	
12¾	Nat Genl .20	26	14	14¼	13¾	14	+ ½	
18¾	NatGyps 1.05	54	19¼	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼	
7½	Nat Indust	30	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	+ ¼	
11¼	NatInd pf1.25	10	13	13	12¾	13	+ ¼	
21¾	N Lead 1.27g	173	22	22¼	22¼	22		
25¾	NatPresto .60	14	25¾	26¼	25¾	25¾	+ ¼	
17¼	NatSem .60	18	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½		
38	Nat Stand .75	13	36½	37	36½	36¾	+ ½	
25½	NatStarch .60	30	25¼	25½	24¾	25¼	— ¼	
37½	Nat Steel 2.50	163	36	36	37¼	36		
17¾	Nat Tea .80	19	12¼	13¾	12¼	12¼		
13¾	NatUnEl .90	12	13¾	14	13¾	14		
54¼	Nationas .25	68	47½	47½	45½	45½	—1½	
19¼	Neptune .74	47	24½	24½	23¾	23¾	— ¾	
36¾	New Pow 1.68	28	39¾	40¼	39¾	40	+ ¼	
20½	NEngEl 1.48	38	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼	
31	NEngTT 2.36	18	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ¼	
24½	Newmnt 1.04	118	30	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ½	
98½	Newmt pf4.50	1	98	98	98	98	+1	
29¼	NY Hon 1.05g	6	44½	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ¾	
97½	NYSEG 2.08	229	28¾	29¼	28	28½	— ½	
15½	Niag MP 1.10	142	16¾	16¾	18½	16½	+ ¼	
62	NiagM pf5.25	z10	69½	69½	69½	69½	+1	
59¾	NiagM pf4.10	z110	55	55	55	55	—1	
47	NiagM pf3.90	z580	49¾	49¾	49	49	— ¾	
44	NiagM pf3.60	z110	46½	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ¾	
46¾	NiagM pf3.40	z50	45	45	45	45		
16¾	Niag Shr .20e	3	18½	18½	18¾	18¾	— ¾	
78	NorfkWst 6	33	78½	78½	78	78¾		
16¾	Norris'nd .80	6	26½	26½	20½	20½	— ½	
18½	NoAmCar 1	37	19	19½	19	19½	+ ¾	
14¾	NAmCoal .60	11	19½	19½	18¾	18¾	— ¾	
35¼	NorAmPhil 1	58	41	41¾	40¾	41¼	+ ¾	
17½	NoAmRk 1.20	121	17¾	18¾	17¾	18¼	+ ¼	
53½	NoARk pf4.75	4	59½	60¼	59½	60¼		
16½	NoArk pf1.35	10	17½	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ½	
14	Noest Ut .94	55	14¾	14¾	14½	14½	— ½	
48	NorCenRy 4	z50	50½	50½	50½	50½	—1	
26¾	NatlGas 1.68	31	28	28½	27½	27½	— ¼	
23¾	NorInPS 1.14	44	25	25	24¾	24¾	— ¾	
39¾	NoNGas 2.60	1464	41	41½	40½	40¾	— ½	
99½	NoNG pf6.44	z470	100½	101	100½	101	+ ¾	
36½	Nor Pac 2.60	30	39¾	39¾	39	39¾		
22¼	NoStePw 1.60	77	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ½	
95	NoStePw pf 7	z50	90½	90½	90½	90½	+1¼	
51	NSPw pf4.10	z190	53	53½	53	53½	+ ½	
45	NSPw pf3.60	z100	49	49	49	49		
16	Norgate .50g	33	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¾	
26¾	Northrop 1	17	32	32¾	32	32¾	+ ¼	
29	Northp pf1.45	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¾	
28	Nwst Airl .45	316	22¾	24½	22¾	24½	+1¾	
27	NwtBanc 1.20	8	29	30	29	30	+2	
18¾	Nwst Ind	40	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¼		
46½	Nwind pfA5	10	49½	50½	49½	49½		
46¾	Nwind pfC5	7	50	51	50	50¼	+ ½	
39¾	Nwstn pf4.20	22	45¼	45½	44¾	45¼	+ ¼	
43¾	NwstnStW 2	40	61¾	63	61¾	62¾	+1½	
28¼	Norton 1.50	20	29¼	29¾	28¾	28¾	— ½	
38½	NortSim 1.22f	43	39¾	40	39½	40	+ ½	
36¾	NoSin pf1.60	9	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	— ¼	
15	NVF Co	6	15	15	14¾	15		
21	Oakite Pd .80	6	24¼	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼	
19¾	Occidnt Pet 1	1032	21	21¾	20¼	20¼	— ¾	
68	OccidPet pf 4	13	68	68	67	67	+ ½	
60	OccidP pf3.60	76	64¾	60	61½	62½	—3¾	
39¾	OccidP pf2.16	3	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	— ¼	
13¾	Ogden Co .80	466	13¾	14	13¾	13¾	+ ¼	
28½	Ogden pf1.87	4	29½	30	29½	29½	+ ½	
21¾	OhioEdis 1.50	41	23¾	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ½	
39	Oh Ed pf4.56	y50	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ¼	
56	Oh Ed pf4.40	z60	59½	59½	59½	59½		
50	Oh Ed pf3.90	z80	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ¼	
19¼	Okla GE 1.16	30	20¾	20¾	20½	20¾	— ¼	
54¼	Ok GE pf4.24	z100	56	56	55¼	55¼	+ ½	
16½	OklaNGs 1.12	67	16¾	17	16¾	17	+ ¾	
19	Olin Corp .80	65	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ½	
16	Omark Ind 1f	22	16¼	16½	15¾	15¾	— ¾	
14¾	OneidaLt .70	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾		
15	Opelika 1	7	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼	
19	OranseR 1.20	19	21¾	21¾	21¼	21½	— ½	
39¾	Otis Elev 2	15	44½	45	44½	45	+ ½	
21¾	Outbd Mar 1	33	22½	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼	
15	Outlet Co .65	18	16¾	17	16½	16½		
17½	Over Trans 1	6	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼	
68½	OwensCo 1.40	19	86¾	86¾	86½	86½	—1	
54¾	OwensIll 1.35	25	56¼	56¾	55½	55½	—¼	
95½	OwenIl pf4.75	2	97	97	97	97	+ ½	
65	OwenIll pf 4	1	68	68	68	68	+3	
11	OxfordIndA .80	9	14¾	14¾	14½	14½		

P-Q

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28¾	PacGEl 1.50	101	29¼	29¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼	
12¾	PacInExp .80	6	13	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼	
23½	PacLis .60	29	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾	+ ¾	
22	Pac Pet .25g	107	24¾	25¼	24¾	24¾	+ ¼	
17¾	PacPwL 1.28	33	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¾	
13½	Pac Swt Air	23	22¼	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ½	
18	PacT&T 1.20	14	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ¼	
50	PacT&T pf 6	z100	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ¼	
19	Pac Tin .60g	4	17	17¾	17	17¾	+ ¾	
16½	PalmBch .25	2	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼		
18	PanASul .97g	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ½	
17¾	PanAm WAir	250	12¼	12¾	12	12½	+ ½	
37	Panh EP 1.60	240	32½	33¼	32½	32¾	+ ½	
15	Parsns .72	68	16¼	16¼	16	16		
43	Parsns pf2.64	3	45	45½	45	45½	+ ½	
24¾	Park eDevis1	246	3 5	35½	33	33½	—1¾	
44¾	ParkHan 1.40	3	45¼	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ½	
18	Park Pen .80	2	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½	
24¾	Penn Cent	268	25¾	27¼	25¾	27¼	+1¾	
14	PennDix .60	50	15¼	15¾	15	15	— ¼	
70	Penn Fruit	9	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾		
44	Pennzy JC 1	76	40½	49	48¼	48½	+ ¾	
56	Pa Co pf4.62	8	62	62	62	62	+1	
28	PaPwLs 1.60	49	24	24	23½	23¾	— ½	
39¾	PaPL pf 4.50	z40	63	63	63	63	+ ½	
57	PaPL pf 4.40	z210	59	59¾	59	59¾	— ½	
29½	Pennwt 1.20e	33	30	30	29¾	29¾	— ¾	
47¼	Penwlt pf2.50	2	48	48	47½	47½	+ ¼	
23¾	Penwlt pf1.25	23	24	24¼	23½	24¼	— ½	
26¼	PennzUn .80	134	29¼	29¾	29	29¼		
38	PennZI pf1.30	20	42¼	43¼	41¾	41¾	+ ¾	
19	PeopDrg 1.10	6	21¾	21¾	21½	21½		
28½	PeopGas 1.96	103	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¼	+ ½	
52¾	PepsiCo 1	97	52¼	53¾	52¼	52½	+ ¾	
11	Perfect Film	32	11¾	12¼	11¼	12¼	— ¾	
34¼	Perkin Elm	77	37¼	40¾	37¼	40¾	+3¾	
34¼	Pet Inc 1.10	41	39¾	40	39¾	39¾		
18	Pet Inc pf1	10	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	— ½	
19¾	Pet Inc pf.80	6	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	— ½	
32¼	PetePaul 1.20	1	26½	26½	26¼	26½		
36	Petrolane .90	17	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ½	
17½	Petrim 1.28e	12	18¼	18½	17½	18½		
69¾	PfizerC 1.60e	154	108	111½	108	111½	+4¼	
59½	Phelps D 2.0	91	47	47½	47	47½	+ ½	
23	PhBa El 1.44	107	23¾	23¾	23¼	23½	+ ¼	
25¼	Philip Morr 1	532	32¼	32¾	31¾	32¼	+ ¾	
13¾	Philip Ind .16	79	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	— ¾	
19	Phil Ind pf 1	16	20	20½	19¾	19¾	— ¼	
20¾	Phill Pet 1.80	368	22½	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼	
17	PhilVH 1.80f	3	18¼	18¼	18	18		
18¼	PiedNGs 1.16	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼		
41¾	Pillsbury 1.36	80	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¾	
12¾	PionilGas .80	24	13¾	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ¼	
26	PitneyBw .88	45	38¼	40	38¼	39¾	+1½	
13¼	Pit Forg .86	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼	
48½	Pittston 1.20b	279	85½	88	85½	86½	+1½	
22¾	Plan Resrch	79	44¼	45¾	44¼	45¾	+1½	
57½	PlasmInc .60	43	79¼	81	79½	80½	+2¾	
99¾	Polaroid .32	441	108¾	109¾	107¾	108¾	+2¼	
15½	Portec 1.20	5	16½	16½	16¼	16¼		
67	Porter pf5.50	z100	67¼	67¾	67¼	67¾	+ ¾	
18¼	PortGEl 1.22	9	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼	
29¾	PotlatchF 1	26	32¼	33	32	33	+1	
12½	Potom El .80	53	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾		
33	Pot El pf2.44	3	36	36	36	36	+ ¼	
30	PPG Ind 1.40	31	31½	32½	31½	32¼		
24¼	Premr Ind .60	18	26¼	26¼	26¼	26	— ½	
19¾	PremIn pf.90	18	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾	
82	ProctGa 2.60	100	113¾	115¼	113¾	115	+1	
14¾	ProdRach .28	7	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ½	
18¼	PubSCol 1.06	59	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼	
37	PSvcEG 1.64	507	24¾	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ½	
80½	PSEG pf5.05	z30	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	—1¼	
69¼	PSEG pf4.30	z50	57½	57½	57½	57½		
66¼	PSEG pf4.08	z100	54½	54½	54½	54½	—1½	
23¾	PSEG pf1.40	7	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾	— ½	
49¼	PubSvIn 2.08	20	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ¼	
15¾	PubKInd .45f	92	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾	— ¾	
26¼	Pueb Sup .28	33	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ½	
24¾	PR Cem 1.10	5	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ¾	
37¾	PugS PL 1.76	21	39	39¼	39½	39½	— ¾	
60¾	Pullman 2.80	72	39¾	40	39¾	40	— ¾	
33	Purex Cp .84b	z12	15¾	16	15½	15¾	+ ¼	
68¼	Purolatr 1.60	26	68	64	62¾	62¾	— ¾	
48½	Quak Oat .94	57	44½	46¾	44½	44¾	+ ¾	
77½	QuakOat pf 3	2	75½	76	75½	76	+1	
25½	QuakStOil .80	x24	21¾	21½	20¾	20¾	— ½	
35	Questor .50	9	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¾	+ ¾	
29¾	RalstonP .60	86	28¾	29	28½	28¾	+ ¼	
41	RalstP pf1.20	4	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾		
35½	Ramada .34	55	24	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ¾	
47¼	Ranco Inc .92	18	28¼	28¾	19¾	20		
45¾	RapidAm .75	x40	18½	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ½	
21	Rayco Inf .30	x92	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ½	
50¼	Raytheon .60	54	29½	29½	20	29¾	— ½	
54	Rayth pf1.12	6	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼	
48¼	RCA 1	283	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¾	— ¼	
108½	RCA cv pf 4	15	73½	73½	73	73	+ ¾	
64	RCA pf3.50	z120	54	54	54	54	—1	
26¾	Reading Co	64	11½	14	11¼	14	+2¾	
25	Reading 1 pf	8	11¾	13¾	11¾	12¾	+1	
23¾	Reading 2 pf	26	11¼	13¾	11½	13½	+2	
48¼	RdgBates .25	109	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ½	
57½	Redman .25g	200	24¾	25	22½	24	—2¼	
49¾	ReeveAir 1.50	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼	
19½	ReichCh .50	39	11¾	12	11¾	11¾		
17¾	9 ReliableStr .60	19	9½	9¼	9	9	— ½	
21¾	25 Reliance El .70	12	26	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ¼	
88	69½ ReliantEl pf 3	22	76	76	76	76	+2	
53¼	20¼ Republic Cp	106	24	24½	22¾	22¾	— ¾	
53¾	33¼ RepubStl 2.50	41	34¼	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ½	
26	17 Revco DS .20	53	18½	19½	18½	19¼	+ ¾	
38	20¼ ReverC 1.50	28	23¾	24	23	23	— ¾	
74¾	64¼ Revlon 1	46	70¼	71¾	70¼	71¾	+2¼	
89	61 Revlon pf 1	1	85½	85½	85½	85½	+2	
44¼	27 Rex Chi 1.50	26	36½	37¾	36¼	36¾	+ ½	
45¼	28 ReynMet 1.10	43	29¾	29¾	29½	29½	— ½	
104¾	70 ReyM pf4.50	9	72	73	72	73	+2	
38	33¾ ReyM pf2.37	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½	
50¾	35¼ ReynTob 2.40	376	37¾	38¼	37	37	— ¾	
34½	26¼ ReyTh pf2.25	63	39	39½	37½	37½	—1½	
34¼	20¼ Rheingold .20	27	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ¼	
32¼	16 Richardson .80	x12	16¾	17¾	16¾	17¾	+1¼	
65	44¾ RichMerr .90	18	60½	61¾	60¼	61¾	+1¾	
30¾	17 Riegel Pap 1	19	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¾	
34¾	12¼ RiegelTxI .80	14	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¾	
28	10¾ RioGrand .50	8	11¾	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¾	
13¾	9¼ RioGrn pf.80	3	10	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½	
33¾	14¾ Rite Aid .18	255	28½	29¼	28¼	29¼	+ ¾	
31¼	25½ RivlanaF .90	22	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ½	
9½	3¾ Roan Sel .85g	172	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼		
49¾	27½ RobshCon .70	49	29	30¼	29	30¼	+1½	
36¾	26¼ RobrtnH 1.10	6	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼	
44¾	34½ RobinsAH .40	22	36	36¾	36	36¾	+ ½	
34	22¾ RochGs 1.20b	20	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	— ½	
41¼	32¼ RochTel 1.10	12	36½	36½	36	36	— ¼	
35¾	25½ RockMtg 1.40	65	30½	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¾	
126	72¼ RohmH 1.60b	12	75½	75½	75¼	75½	+ ½	
39	22 Rohr Cp .80	20	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	— ¼	
42¾	30½ Rollins Inc .18	33	36½	37½	36½	37½	+1½	
25½	9½ Ronson .50b	186	9¼	9¾	9¾	9¾	—1¼	
45¼	34¼ Roper Cp 1	3	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ¾	
38¾	17½ RorerAm .70	179	26½	27¾	26½	27¾	+1¾	
26	12¾ RoyCCola .54	46	14¾	15¾	14¾	15	+ ¾	
56¾	26¼ Royal Dut .2d	111	36¾	37	36¾	36¾	+ ½	
			Roy Dut frn2d	18	36¾	36¾	36¾	
25¾	9¾ Royal Ind	9	10½	10½	10¼	10½	— ¼	
23	17 RTE Corp .34	47	19½	20	19½	19¾	— ¾	
50¾	33½ Rubrmd 1.04	6	40½	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ½	
30¼	16¾ Rucker Co	32	11	11¼	11	11		
42¾	12½ RussTogs .68	59	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾		
51¼	36¾ RyderSys .80	150	42	43¾	42	43	+1½	

S-T

1969-70 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30¼	22¾	Safeway 1.18	91	24	24½	24	24	+ ¼
39¾	28¾	StJosLd 1.80	76	31¾	31¾	29¾	29¾	—1½
21¾	15	StJosLP 1.04	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
57¾	36	StLSanF 2.40	4	40	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ¾
49¼	29¾	StRegleP 1.60	82	31	31¾	31	31	+ ¼
28	21	SanDGas 1.08	12	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¾
61¾	20½	Sanders .20	102	21½	22¼	21¼	21¾	
43½	19¼	Sangamo .40	174	26¾	29	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
40	22½	SaFeInd 1.60	72	23¾	23¾	23½	23¾	— ½
53½	24¾	SanFeInt .30	26	25	25¼	24½	25	
24½	14½	SarWelSCl .50	5	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	
31¾	11¼	Saturn Ind	23	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
23¼	15½	SavanhE 1.12	15	16¾	17¾	16¾	17	+ ½
54¾	30½	Schaefer Cp	34	53¾	53¾	53¾	53½	+ ¼
48¾	20¼	Schenley 1.40	11	21	21¼	21	21¼	
21¾	18	Schenl pf1.40	13	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
9¾	6	Schenly pf.50	4	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
63¾	40¼	Schering .80	110	59¾	61¼	59¾	59¾	+ ¾
14½	5¼	Schick	7	7¼	7¼	7	7	+ ½
83	50	SchlitzBr 1.40	49	78½	79	78	78½	— ½
110½	74	Schlmbr 1.40	40	76	76½	75½	76½	
26½	10¾	Scient Resrc	73	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½	
47¼	18¾	SCM Cp .60b	187	28	29	19¾	19¾	— ¼
24¾	14	SCOA Ind .60	7	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
32¾	21	ScotLabF .56	81	24	24	23¼	23¼	— ½
29¾	13	ScottFetz .80	21	14¼	14½	13¾	13¾	
32¾

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Feb. 9, 1970

The following net asset value quotation are supplied by the Funds listed:

A.F.C.A.	$11.24
A.G.P. Fund	d10.58
AGRI-Fund	$4.26
A.I.I. Growth Fund	$8.71
Alexander Fund	$9.05
Amca O.S. shares..... Bid	S.F.01.50
Amer. Express Int'l Fund	$8.33
Am Income Prop. B & S.	$8.00
Amer. Real Estate Trust	$9.15
Ampro Real Estate Fund	$10.00
Anchor Australian Fund	$4.97
Anchor Australian Trust	70.0d
Anchor Unit Trust	11 9d
Anchor Unit Trust B	9.5d
Anchor Wall Street Fund	04.72
Arles Fund N.V.	$36.41
Ascot Fund	$4.52
Asceptronic Fund	$8.93
Atlantic Exempt Fund	20.41d
AtlanticE'lEst.Pd.Undrwrg.	$10.00
Austral Trust S.A	$13.91
Australian Selection Fd.	$13.06
British-Amer. Invest. Fd.	$11.49
Buttress Int'l Dollar Pd.	$9.94+
Canabam Ltd.	$4.468
Can Gas & Energy Fd.	$12.16
Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$13.04
Can Security Growth Fd.	$4.47
Can Secur Growth Fd.	Can.$4.79
CAPITAL GROWTH:	
— Capital Growth Fund	$7.02
— Cap.Gr.Real Estate Fd	$10.35
— Second Baham Inv Tr	$13.12
Capital Italia S.A.	e10.13
Caribico N.V "B" shares	$3.71
Cleveland Offshore Fund	$937.96
Combined Investments Fd.	$847.00
Convert Fd Int: A & B Sh.	$8.98
Convertible Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.40
Cosmopolitan Fund	$9.14
Crosby Fund S.A.	$8.05
C. G. C.	$62.63
Delta Investment Fund	$8.80
Delta Multifund	$9.43
Greytos Offshore Trust	$9.05
e b c o I	$25.13
e b c o II	$25.12
Ebor Channel Capital Tr.	18.51d*
Ebor Trust Cham. Island	15.00d
E.M.I.F S.A	$10.28
Eurit European ..... Bid	S.F.168.00
Europa-Valor	S.F.184.50
Eurunion	$97.20
Executive Fund Canada	$7.27
Executive Growth Fund	$7.83
F.A.I.T./N.V	$100.00
FD & B International Fund	$34.72
F.I.M.F.F.	$13.60
Fidelity International Fd.	$11.56
Fidelity Pacific Fund	$8.82
Fiduscem	B.F.1.200
Finance Union	$10.45
First Fund	$10.12
First Investor Amer Trust	$7.61
First Liberty Fund Ltd.	$19.84
First National City Fund	$24.31
First Security Capital Fund	$31.37
Fleming Fund S.A	$81.45
Fleming Japan Fund	$16.72
Fleschner Becker Ehrlich	$5.096.35
Fonds Geltex	$12.49+
Fonsa, Swiss Shs. ..... Bid	B.F.106.00
Fonselex	S.F.3.894
Formula Selection Fund	S.F.123.10
Fortune Fund	$4.10
Frontier Growth Fund	$7.28
Frontier Trust	$9.32
Fund of Australia	$6.36
Galaxy Fund	$7.50
Global Fund	$7.77
Globinvest ..... Bid	B.F.52.50
Grand American Fd. N.V.	$5.00
Growth Equity Fund	Can.$7.07
GuardianGrowthFd.Int'l	$5.00
Hambro Overseas Fund	$9.16
Hausemann Holdings N.V.	$9.632
Hedged Investors Limited	$12.428
H.O.I.T. Hobet	$26.53
ICOFUND	$10.16
ICT FUNDS:	
— The Dollar Fund	$11.96
— Realstock	$10.00
— Fund of New York	$13.56
— Fund of Nations	$9.99
IBSA Inv. Portfolio	$1.14
INGROW Fund	$20.00
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
— Fonditalia	$12.07
— Fund of Funds	$22.74
— I.I.T.	$8.22
— Investors Fonds	DM12.22
— IOS Growth Fund	$11.37
— IOS Regent Fund	$8.43
— IOS Venture	Can.$4.22
— IOS Venture NatVil.	$8.81
I.U.S.F.	$8.48
Intertix	$104.89
Int. Commodities Inv. Fd.	S.F.145.60
Interfund S.A	$10.73
Intermarket Fund	$103.98
Int'l Real Estate Inv Fd	$21.24
Internat'l Shipping Fund	DM1.600.00
Int'l Whiskey Fund	01.00
Intervalor	S.F.100.73
Intervestor Growth Fund	$4.68
Intervestor Real Estate Fd	$9.46
Investpool Can. Realty	Can.$10.00
Italamerica S.A Fund	$10.15
Japan Pacific Fund	$10.46
Japan Selection Fund	$37.00
KEYFUND	010.00
Kleinwort Benson Int Fd.	$9.77
Kleinwort Benson Jap. Fd.	$11.91
Lafayette Associates	$30.63
Lake Shore Fund	$69.72
Mad. Inter. Fund	$7.21
Maritime Equity Fund	Can.$3.67
M & G Island Fund	16/3d
Midas Gold Fd (1.025 oz)	$35.97
Model Positive Fund N.V.	$138.00
Mutual Funds of Am. Ltd.	$10.28
Neckermann-Fund	D.M.38.75
Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.89
Neuwirth Investment Fd.	$8.31
N.A.M.F	$57.72
Nippon Fund	$17.04
Nippon Dynamics Fund	$10.23
Nordlake Fund Limited	$8.93
N.Y. Offshore Fund N.V.	$89.79
Nor Amer Inv. Fund	$9.13+
Nor Amer. Bank Fund	$20.51+
Olympic Capital Fund	$4.67
Pacific-Invest ..... Bid	S.F.108.00
Pacific Seaboard Fund	$30.90
PAN AMER. MUTUAL FDS:	
— Pan Amer. Growth Fd	$10.02
— Pan. Amer. Income Fd	$4.43
— Pan Amer. Special Fd	$15.35
— Real Estate Equities	$9.26
Performance Group Fund	$1.13
Property Gr. Fd. of Amer.	010.00
Real Estate Fund of Am.	$10.42
Rentn Fund	L.F.3.361
Roosevelt Fund	$9.12
SAFE Fund	$14.08
Safit & Africa Sha. ..... Bid	S.F.159.00
Security Growth Fund	$11.13
Selective Am. Realty Fd.	$10.00
Selective Capital Fund	$12.71
Shamrock Fund	d13.10
Shareholders Am. Real Eq.	$9.19
Shareholders Excalibur	$8.79
Sima Swiss Real Est. bid	S.F.142.50
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— Boston Int. Securities	$10.33
— Chase Selection Fund	$11.45
— Crossbow Fund	S.F.8.72
— Int'l Technology Fd.	$17.01
— Invest. Selection Fd.	$4.75
Sogelux Capital Fund	L.F.709.00
S. African Int'l Fund	Bah.$.9214
Stanhope Trustee Fund	$12.86
Standard&Poor Int. Fund	$248.11
S & P. Dollar Fund	$4.79
S & P Sterling Fund	$5.44
Swissvalor New Series	S.F.241.75
Target Offshore	22.06
The Commodity Fund	$8.84
The Nassau Fund Ltd.	$9.83
The O.S. Fund N.V.	$8.47
Tractipacific Fund	$10.03
Tyndall Bermuda Fund	24.4d
Tyndall Inter. Fund	25.3d
Tyndall Overseas Fund	$1.17
Golfonds	S.F.36.10
USI GROUP:	
— United Growth Fund	$1.43
— Un. Income & Gr Fd	$10.00
— USI Venture Fund	$8.08
— Euro-Am. Real Est. Fd	$10.00
— Fund of Nations	$10.00
— The Lion Plan	$1.00
USIP Real Estate	$7.10
U.S. Income Properties	$8.21
U.S Land Fund	$5.81
U.S. Trust Invest. Fund	$12.28
Universal Blk Rock Fund	$16.14
Victory Fund S.A	$10.26
Washington Associates	$80.40
Westn Australia Miner Fd	$24.64
Western Growth Fund	$7.30
Western Hedge Fd Cl. A.	$8.002
World Equity Growth Fd.	$308.00
World Insur. Stock Fund	$14.00
World Real Est. Stock Fd.	$14.44
Worldwide Securities	$42.37
Worldwide Special	$3.237
Zodiac Fund	$8.54

B.F.—Belgian francs; L.F.—Luxembourg francs; S.F.—Swiss francs. D.M.—Deutsche Marks; *—Ex-dividend; †—New; N.A.—Not available; + — offer price; a—Asked.

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices on Feb. 9, 1970

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Monday.

	Bid	Ask
Aberdn	2.02	2.21
Admiralty Funds:		
Growth	8.31	9.11
Incom	3.61	3.91
Insur	7.45	8.05
Advisers	5.75	6.28
Affiliatd	6.75	7.30
Aftnre	8.97	8.97
All Am F	.79	.86
Alpha Fd	11.44	12.50
Amcap	5.63	6.15
Am Bus	2.98	3.23
Am Dvln	9.60	10.49
AEx spl	8.74	
Am Grth	5.47	5.99
Am Inv	6.70	6.70
Am Mut	7.95	8.69
AmN Gth	2.84	3.10
Am Pac	6.96	7.63
Anchor Group:		
Capli	8.40	9.21
Grwth	11.39	12.48
Income	7.54	8.26
Fd Inv	8.66	9.49
Apollo Fd	6.79	7.42
Associa	1.22	1.33
Astron	5.74	6.27
Axe Houghton:		
Fund A	5.43	5.93
Fund B	7.42	8.07
Stock	6.05	6.61
Sct Cp	4.75	5.17
Beacon	5.37	5.87
Berg Knt	8.96	8.96
Blair Fd	11.53	12.60
Bondstk	6.22	6.80
Boston St	7.78	8.50
Bost Fdn	10.45	11.43
Boston	7.47	8.16
Broad St	12.77	13.81
Bullock	13.48	14.76
BusM Fd	8.31	9.11
CG Fd	8.43	9.11
Canadn	18.52	20.07
Capamr	7.78	8.50
Capit Inv	4.06	4.45
Capit Shr	6.30	7.12
Cent Shr	10.28	11.23
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.54	11.52
Com St	1.50	1.64
Grwth	5.40	4.12
Incom	6.94	7.61
Spect	2.55	2.79
Chase Group:		
Capit	8.30	9.07
Fund	10.31	11.27
Frnt	$9.40	$9.77
Shrhd	10.27	11.22
Spect	8.64	9.44
Chemcl	17.75	19.40
Colonial:		
Equity	4.22	4.61
Fund	10.27	11.22
Grwth	5.99	6.55
Vent	6.10	6.67
Col Grth	12.76	12.76
Commc	8.77	9.58
Comp Bd	4.76	5.17
Commonwlth Fds:		
Cap Fd	9.06	9.90
Incom	0.88	9.49
Invest	8.28	9.05
Stock	8.20	8.96
Cwlth AB	1.34	1.45
Cwlth CO	1.56	1.69
Comp As	14.16	15.52
Compct	7.56	8.29
Comp Bd	8.21	9.03
Comp Fd	8.67	9.42
Camstk	4.77	5.21
Concord	13.94	13.94
Consol In	unavail	
Consu In	4.11	4.49
Cont Gth	8.52	8.91
Corp Ld	13.60	14.96
Cnty Cap	12.29	13.29
Crn WQiv	5.84	6.38
Crn WDal	9.89	10.81
deVgh M	61.77	61.77
Decat Inc	10.53	11.04
Delawre	11.38	12.66
Delta Tr	7.71	8.42
Divid Shr	3.41	3.74
Dowal F	6.48	7.11
Drexel	14.53	14.53
Dreyf Fd	11.49	12.59
Dreyf Lv	12.14	13.30
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.41	10.29
Growth	13.48	13.86
Incom	5.73	6.26
Spect	9.55	10.44
Stock	13.09	14.31
Eberst	13.00	14.22
Egret	12.37	13.45
Emrg Sc	7.28	7.96
Energy	12.31	12.31
Entprse	7.59	
Equity	8.36	9.14
Equt Gth	17.48	19.12
Essex	16.59	
Everst In	12.64	13.81
Fairfd	10.42	11.39
Farm Bu	10.21	10.21
Fed Grth	12.48	12.64
Fid Cap	10.74	11.74
Fid Fund	14.61	15.97
Fid Trnd	22.75	24.86
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	6.12	6.70
Indust	2.89	4.27
Incom	5.94	6.50
Vent	7.87	8.61
Fairf Vs	9.95	10.87
Fairfn Gls	8.47	9.28
Fst InGth	8.93	9.76
Fst InStk	8.31	9.11
Fst Mutfl	8.97	9.11
Fst Nat	7.28	7.96
Fst Sierra	40.66	44.56
Fst Cap	6.98	
Fst Fnd	6.23	
Fla Gth	6.92	7.56
Fnd Gth	5.51	6.02
Foundrs	7.67	8.38
Foursq	7.32	10.19
Franklin Group:		
ONTC	9.27	10.16
Grwth	6.47	7.09
Util	5.96	6.53
Incom	2.25	2.25
Freedm	7.51	8.23
Fd frMut	9.74	9.74
Fund Am	9.09	9.93
Gen Sec	unavail	
Gibralfr	12.31	12.31
Group Sec:		
Agro Sc	7.68	8.40
Com St	11.54	12.62
Util Ad	8.18	8.94
Grth Ind	20.38	20.38
Gryphn	14.06	15.37
Guardn	23.11	23.11
Hamilton:		
NFI	4.11	4.49
Gth	8.08	8.83
Nanovr	1.30	1.41
Nat Per	8.36	
Nartwll	12.97	12.97
H&C Lev	10.85	10.85
Nedb Gor	7.79	7.79
Nedge	11.90	13.04
Heritge	2.77	3.03
N Atlan	14.94	15.56
Hudsmn	6.53	6.59
ISI Gth	5.01	5.48
ISI Inc	4.27	4.67
Impact F	8.17	8.92
Imp Cap	9.00	9.78
Imp Gth	7.14	7.78
Inc FdB	6.62	7.25
Indepnd	8.82	9.67
Ind Trnd	11.63	127.1
Industry	5.65	6.17
Instnk Stk	6.85	7.48
INTGN	10.07	10.89
Inv CoA	12.40	12.55
Inv Guid	8.59	8.99
Inv Indic	10.95	10.95
Inves Bas	11.60	12.72
Investors Group:		
IDS ndl	4.62	5.03
Mut	9.23	10.03
Prog	4.55	4.94
Stock	17.82	19.37
Select	8.92	9.48
Var Py	7.34	7.98
Inv Resh	4.89	5.34
Istel	17.74	10.29
Ivy	7.84	7.84
J Nacock	7.84	8.52
Johnstn	20.90	20.90
Keystone Funds:		
Cus B1	18.51	19.32
Cus B2	19.44	21.21
Cus B4	8.79	9.60
Cus K1	7.45	8.13
Cus K2	4.90	5.36
Cus S1	17.46	19.05
Cus S2	9.25	10.10
Cus S3	7.17	7.83
Cus S4	4.85	5.30
Polar	3.89	4.26
Knickb	6.55	7.17
Kalck Gt	9.98	11.93
Lex Grth	9.95	10.87
Lex Rsch	14.57	15.92
Liberty	5.69	6.22
Life dfk	5.09	5.56
Life Inv	6.92	7.57
Linc Nat	9.40	10.49
Ling	4.52	4.94
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	37.39	37.39
Capit	10.37	10.37
Mut	13.45	13.45
Magna In	8.12	8.87
Manhtn	6.83	7.46
Mass Fd	10.27	11.25
Mass Gth	11.95	13.04
Mass Tr	14.22	15.54
Mates	5.38	5.38
Mathers	11.38	11.38
MidA Mu	6.02	6.58
Moody Cp	12.36	13.51
Moody's	12.08	13.20
MIF Fd	7.73	8.34
MIF Gth	5.13	5.74
Mu OmG	4.83	5.25
Mu Omin	9.24	10.04
Mut Shrs	15.15	15.15
Mut Trst	2.25	2.25
NEA Mut	10.25	10.46
Nat WSec	9.48	10.26
Nat Ind	9.97	9.97
Nat Invst	7.78	8.41
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.88	10.80
Bond	5.20	5.68
Dlvid	4.07	4.45
Grwth	8.69	9.50
Pf Stk	6.32	4.92
Incom	5.09	5.56
Stock	7.35	8.25
Nel Grth	9.30	10.11
Neuwth	21.42	21.42
New Wld	12.07	13.19
NY Vent	18.04	19.75
Newton	14.39	15.72
Noreast	14.23	14.83
Ocngph	6.58	7.52
Omega	7.34	7.47
100 Fd	12.41	14.66
101 Fd	9.06	9.90
One WmS	14.50	14.50
O'Neil	13.93	14.82
Oppenh	7.84	7.69
Pace Fnd	10.07	11.01
Penn Sq	7.40	7.40
Pa Mut	6.96	6.96
Phila	13.82	15.15
Pilgrim	9.04	9.88
Pilot	6.96	7.61
Pine St	10.28	10.28
Plan Enl	7.16	7.83
Plan Fnd	12.09	13.21
Plan Inv	10.34	11.30
Price Funds:		
Growth	24.12	24.12
N Era	9.38	9.38
N Hor	24.26	26.26
Pro Fund	9.88	9.88
Provdnt	4.36	4.77
Puritan	9.31	10.17
Putnam Funds:		
Equil	8.43	9.21
Georg	13.67	14.94
Grth	9.46	10.34
Incom	2.42	8.11
Invest	6.93	7.57
Vista	9.36	10.23
Voyag	7.88	8.61
Rep Tech	4.67	5.10
Revere	11.29	12.99
Resmth	6.90	7.54
Selem Fd	5.61	6.13
Schustr	14.97	16.38
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	15.74	15.99
Spcl	32.06	32.06
Bal	14.46	14.46
Com St	10.10	10.10
Sec Equit	3.49	3.81
Sec Inv	7.11	7.77
Selec Am	9.47	10.25
Sel SpecS	15.41	16.85
Sh Dean	18.56	18.56
Side	9.86	10.81
Sigma	9.34	10.43
dig Inv	10.28	11.28
Sigma Tr	8.42	9.20
Smith B	9.21	9.21
Swn Inv	7.85	8.49
Swinv Gl	7.46	8.05
Sovar Inv	12.81	14.03
Spectra	8.62	9.45
StFrm Gr	5.10	5.10
State St	unavail	
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	10.37	11.25
Fiduc	6.49	7.11
Scien	4.19	4.59
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	18.57	18.57
Cap Op	13.39	13.39
Stock	13.09	13.09
Sup InGt	6.59	7.22
SuplnSl	9.35	10.25
Synsr Gl	10.28	11.23
TMR Ap	17.41	19.25
Teachrs	9.17	9.55
Technl	5.76	6.30
Telmnd	6.92	7.52
Temp Gt	24.78	27.08
Towr MR	5.90	6.45
Tran Cap	7.22	7.85
Trav Eq	9.67	10.57
Tudor Fd	15.34	16.77
TwnC Gt	3.79	4.14
TwnC Inc	4.02	4.39
Unit Mkt	9.44	10.32
Unitd	9.27	10.13
Un Capitl	8.99	9.83
United Funds:		
Accm	6.63	7.25
Incom	12.93	14.13
Scien	7.39	8.08
Vang	8.35	9.15
UFd Can	8.41	9.19
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	7.03	7.70
Incom	4.61	5.05
Spl Sit	6.43	7.05
VnceS spl	7.46	8.15
Vandrbt	7.35	8.03
Vangd	4.67	5.10
Var IndP	4.62	5.02
Viking	6.25	6.79
WallSt In	10.92	11.92
Wash Mu	11.29	12.34
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	23.76	25.28
Ivest	14.61	15.97
Morg	9.59	10.48
Techv	7.53	
Trust	11.43	12.49
Welltn	10.92	11.93
Windr	8.97	9.80
West Ind	6.84	7.47
Whitehll	13.22	14.45
Wincp Fd	8.20	8.96
Winfield	5.16	5.57
Wisc Fd	6.34	6.93
Worth	2.61	2.85

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds		
Aar Ling 6¼-81	93	94
Amax 6¼-82	82¾	83¾
Am Brands 8-81	95½	95½
Amoco 6¾-83	86¾	87¾
Armco In 7¼-90	90½	91½
AvonProd 4¼-81	83¾	84¾
BancoNeCOb 7½-74	90½	91½
Bayer 6-81 w/w	95	96
BEC 7-73	94½	95½
Bendix 8-79	97½	98½
Borg War 8-79	95¼	96¼
BrenAuto 6¾-77	90¼	91¼
Caisse Nat 6¼-82	86½	88½
Celanes 6¾-82	88¼	89¼
ChevronO 6½-72	93½	94½
ChevronO 7-80	92¼	93¼
Chrysler 7-84	88½	89½
ConOil 7-80	91¼	92¼
Copen City 8-84	95½	96½
Copen Tel 6¼-82	86	88
CutlerH 7½-80	91½	92½
Cyanamid 5¼-80	85	86
Denmark 6¼-82	86	88
El & Mus 6¾-82	84½	86
Eur C&S 6¼-87	88	90
Eur InvBK 6¾-80	90½	92½
ENI 6¾-88 Nor	88	89½
Eriksberg 6¼-82	90	91
Ford 8-81	97½	98¼
4 Seas w/w 7¼-84	86	87½
GenMills 7-80	89¾	90¾
W.R.Grace 5¾-80	88½	89½
Grangesb 6¼-87	84½	86
Honda 7½-81	94¼	95½
Honeywell 6-81	87¼	88¼
IcelandAlu 6¾-82	87½	89
IntIncFund	880	900
IntUtil w/w 6¼-78	85	86½
Kawasaki 7¼-73	98¼	99¼
Lesaco 7-74	92½	93½
Mexico 7-82	87½	dr
Mitsubishi 7¼-73	98½	99½
Mobil Int 7-86	89½	90½
Nabisco 6½-82	90½	91½
NacFin 7¼-82	85	86½
N.Brunsw 8¾-79	99¼	100¼
N.Zealand 6¾-79	96½	97½
NipponEl 7½-81	89½	90½
NipponPet 7½-73	96¾	97¾
NorskHyd 6½-82	86½	88
Occidental 7½-84	89	90
Opsland 6½-82	83½	85
Oslo 6¾-77	93	94½
Oslo 7¼-73	96½	97½
PhillipIF 6½-79	91½	93
Portugal 4½-77	94	95½
ProctG&G 6½-82	89	90
QuebecHydro 8-74	95½	96½
Renault 6¾-82	84	85½
Rockwell 6⅞-73	95	96
S.F.E. 7-74	93½	94½
Shell Intl 6½-79	88¾	89¾
S.N.C.F. 6½-85	83½	85
Siemens 5½-79	97	98½
SumHomo 7¾-73	98¾	99¾
Teledyne 7-73	94¾	95¾
Teled 6½-83 w/w	84½	86½
TransalpF 6¾-83	86¼	87¾
Transocean 8-84	94¼	95¼
T.R.W. 7½-83	88	89
Zapataw/w 6¾-80	83½	85

*Ex-interest.

Convertible Bonds		
Amoco 5½-84	76½	78½
Amro 5½-89	94	96
Apco 6-89	90	92
AKZO 4¾-89	77	79
Atlasulsse 4¾-87	92	94
AmCan 4¾-88	77	79
AmTob 5¼-88	86½	88½
Asahi 6¼-84	98	100
Ashland 5-88	73	75
BurmaO 5½-88	83	85
Chevron 5-88	87	89
Chrysler 4¾-88	67	69
Cummins 5-88	93	95
Denny's 5½-89	81	83
Equity Fd 5¼-89	82	84
EastKodak 4½-88	96½	98½
Firestone 5-88	86	88
Ford 5-83	80	82
Gen Elec 4½-85	81	83
Gen Foods 4½-82	96	98
Nitachi 6¼-84	95	97
I.S.E. 5-88	101	103
I.S.E. 5¼-89	99	101
J. Logan 4¾-83	79	81
WaltKlde 5-89	70	72
Komatsu 6¼-84	95½	97½
Kubota 6½-84	98	100
Lesaco 5-88	67	69
Lesaco 5-89	62	64
LTV 5-88	43	45
Levin Town 5-87	93½	95½
MarMidland 5-88	93½	95½
Mites 4¾-93	112	114
Mitsui 6½-83	109	112
Motorola 4½-83	89	91
MurphyO 5-89	67	69
Nabisco 5¼-88	102	104
Owens Ill 5-77	97	99
PanAm 5¾-88	74	76
Pepsico 4½-91	110	112
PhilMor 4¾-89	91½	93½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	102	104
R.C.A. 5-88	77	79
ReynMet 5-88	77	79
SCM 5¼-89	74	76
Searle 4¾-88	85	87
Texaco 4½-88	75½	77½
Tyco Int 5-84	52½	54½
UtahInt 5¼-83	123½	125½
WardFood 5½-88	76	78
WarnLam 4½-88	121	123

Sterling-DM Bonds		
Ireland 7-81	90	92
N.Zealand 6¾-82	89	91
SiraKvina 7¼-83	91½	93½

Unit of Account Bonds		
CassaMez 5½-78	86	88
Cavado 7¾-80	95½	97½
ComFedEl 6½-86	86	87
ComFedEl 5½-79	95½	96½
Copen City 7¾-84	92	92½
CUF 6¾-77	95	96
Escom 7¾-78	94	95
Eur C&S 5¾-86	90	91
Manitoba 7¾-89	88½	89½
NorgesK 5½-83	94	95
Redernes 6¾-80	96	97
Reed 6¾-83	88½	90
Secur 6¾-77	99	100
Scotland 8¾-84	95	96
Watney 7¾-84	88½	89½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	96.76	90.38	103.52
Previous	96.80	90.32	102.32

In order to increase the sales of a new fund, a well-known Italian organization offers its salesmen, in addition to the usual commission, a little cottage located in vacation district, for each five hundred thousand dollars sold. Fully paid.

Write to:

Compagnia Generale di Commercio, Via Demanichina 19, Milano, Italy.

AVAILABLE

Corporate Shell of Canadian 4K Foreign Business Corporation with Canadian Tax Authority approval of present status being Canadian Tax-Free Foreign Business Corporation.

Box D-3,664, Herald, Paris.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Feb. 9 ,1970

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1652 Cygnus A	5⅞o	5⅞	5⅞o	+ ⅛
200 Cygnus B	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
1103 Dom Fdrs	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
1250 Dom Stores	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
800 duPont Can	22	22	22	— ½
246 Dylex Div	7	6½

American Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
4½	AberdnP .13i	7	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
4⅝	Acme Hamil	85	5½	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅜
3⅞	Acme Prec	3	4½	4½	4½	4½—	1½
7⅛	Adams Russ	8	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
11⅛	Admiral Intl	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
11¼	Aerodex Inc	9	12⅜	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
9⅝	AeroFlow .30	3	11½	11½	11½	11½	
15½	Aerolei .50a	7	13⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
13	Aerosca .20p	11	14	14¼	14	14⅛	
9¼	AerosolT .311	7	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
5½	Aerovox Cp	16	8⅞	9½	8⅝	9⅛+	⅛
8½	AIC Photo	0	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	½
8⅝	Aiken Ind	9	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	¼
31	Aileen Inc	147	33⅜	35⅛	33⅜	35⅛+	1½
4	AIM Cos	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2	AirLift Intl	111	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
10⅞	Airpax El .20	1	15½	15½	15½	15½	
8⅝	Air Wesl	22	10	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
10⅛	Airwick B .25	1	15	15	15	15	
17	Alex Ma .10e	8	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
55	AlaPw pf4.20	2180	58⅝	57½	58⅝	59¼+	½
31	Alan Wd 1.60	2	35⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞+	¼
9⅝	Alaska Airl	88	10⅛	10½	10	10½	
16⅛	Alaska Inter	73	17⅛	18½	17½	18⅛+	⅜
10	AlbaVitrol .24	41	12	12½	11⅞	12 +	⅝
5⅝	All Am Eng	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
10	Allegh Airl	8	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅛
5	Alleg Airl wt	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
8⅛	AllegCorp wt	10	8½	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅝
19⅝	Allen El .75f	99	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
11⅝	Allen T .40g	3	13	13	13	13	—⅝
5⅛	Allied Arl	47	11¼	11½	10⅞	10⅞—	½
18⅛	Allied Contl	5	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅞	Allied Bll .40	3	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	
28⅛	AlloyUnl .70i	56	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22½—	⅛
15	AlrlightAu .54	15	19⅛	19⅞	19⅛	19½	
4⅝	Alpha Indust	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
8	AlthmlCp .20	51	8⅝	8⅝	8	8 —	⅛
13½	Aller Fds .50	12	15	15	15	15 —	½
48½	Alcoa pf3.75	250	51	51	51	51 —	⅝
8⅝	AlumSpec .44	4	9	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
4⅞	Amco Indust	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
7⅝	Ameco Inc	38	14¼	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
8⅛	A AutVod .20	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10	AmBilrtl .40	22	11	11⅛	11	11⅛+	½
4⅛	A BkStra .36f	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½+	⅛
21⅛	AmBldgM .34	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	½
19⅝	A CentM .35e	18	20¼	20⅝	20	20⅝+	⅝
14⅝	Am FinA 1.10	5	15⅝	16	15⅝	16 +	⅝
17½	AmFin pf1.50	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
4½	A Israel 12a	1	5	5	5	5	
28¼	Am Mfg .90a	1	32⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	⅝
27	Am Med .12	80	30¼	39½	38⅛	39⅛+	⅝
12	Am Mot Inns	34	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24½+	½
26	Am Pair .85g	50	30½	31⅛	30½	31⅛+	1
4⅝	Am Precision	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8	A RltyTr .23e	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
5⅝	AmSat Equip	13	5⅝	6½	5⅞	6 +	⅝
5⅝	AmSat Equip	31	5⅝	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅝
14⅛	AmTech .288i	21	15½	15⅝	15	15⅛+	¼
6⅛	AMK wt	288	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
26½	AmpcoMt .60	2	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅝
24⅛	Amrep Corp	90	33⅛	37⅛	30½	31⅛—	2⅛
12⅝	Anderson .36	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅝
2⅛	vAndy Gard	16	3⅝	3⅝	2⅛	3⅛+	⅛
19⅛	Angelica .18	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
3	Anglo Lautro	24	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	
10⅛	Ansul Co .56	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
9⅝	Anthony Ind	15	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	¼
3⅝	AO Indust	61	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12½	API Insl .10g	48	20⅛	20⅝	18⅛	18½—	1⅛
4⅝	Apollo Indust	11	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
19	Applied Data	26	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19	
7	Applied Dev	6	9	9	9	9⅝+	⅝
14½	AquitnIn Cda	43	21⅛	33½	21½	21⅝+	½
3	Argus Inc	21	4	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
16⅞	ArlzColoLd C	57	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
15⅝	Ark Best .30	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25⅝	ArkLGas 1.70	58	26⅝	27⅛	26⅛	26⅝—	⅝
12⅛	Arrow Elect	13	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
39⅛	Arundel Corp	2	42	42	42	42⅛+	⅛
12⅝	Asamera Oil	227	15	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛—	⅛
14½	AssdBaby .60	8	19	19⅝	19	19 —	¼
4⅛	AssdFdSl .20	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
35⅝	AssdProd .40	5	42⅝	42⅝	42⅛	42½	
6⅝	Astrex Inc	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
15½	Astrodata	180	15½	15½	13½	13⅝—	1⅝
2⅝	Atco Chem	17	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
21⅝	Athlone Ind	49	23⅝	24	22⅝	23 —	⅝
16⅝	AtlcoFin .40b	9	17	17	16⅛	16⅛	
22⅝	AtlCLo 1.28a	8	22⅝	23	22⅝	23 +	⅝
14⅝	Atl Richf wt	40	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛—	⅛
29⅞	Atlas M 2.05a	40	31	31⅛	31	31	
2⅛	AtlasCorp wt	44	2½	2½	2⅛	2½—	⅛
23⅝	Augal Inc	74	51⅝	52½	51½	52⅛+	1⅛
22⅛	Austral Oil	25	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
6⅝	Auto Bldg	181	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
34⅛	Auto Data Pr	314	44	45½	43⅝	45⅝+	1⅛
18½	Automat Rad	139	20	21	19⅝	20 +	⅛
16⅛	AVC Corp .20	32	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
5⅝	Avco Corp wt	22	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
5⅛	Avlen Inc	14	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
7⅞	Avis Ind .20r	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	½
30⅝	Avondl 1.20b	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛

B

1969-70 Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	BACM Indust	7	18	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
51⅝	BagelCop .40a	12	27⅝	28	27⅝	28 +	⅛
20	Baker Ind .24	16	23½	24⅝	23½	24⅝+	1⅝
40⅛	Bald DH 1.20	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
5⅛	Bald Sec .16e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	Ball Co	3	7	7⅛	7	7	
9⅛	Banff Oil	53	10⅝	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅝	BangPunl wt	10	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅛—	⅛
21⅝	BankUltl .12e	5	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
5⅛	Banner Indus	16	7⅛	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
9	BarbLynn .32	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
13⅝	Barnes Eng	13	13⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14 +	⅝
6⅛	Barnwell Ind	3	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅛
12	Barry RG	3	13	13	13	13⅛+	½
17⅝	BarryWrt .30	18	18⅛	18½	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
8⅝	Bartell Med	116	12	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅝
7⅝	Barth Sp .33	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8⅞	Barton Cand	7	9½	9½	9⅝	9½	
4⅝	Baruch Fost	22	5⅛	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
14⅝	Beck Ind	14	15⅝	15⅝	14½	14½—	1⅛
18	Beco Ind 1	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
8⅝	Bell Electrn	91	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
21	Benrus Corp	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
21⅝	BergBrun .24	41	24⅞	25½	24⅝	25⅛+	⅛
37½	Berg B pf1.15	X4	48⅞	41	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
27	Am Med .12	80	30⅛	39½	38⅛	39⅛+	⅝
12	Am Mot Inns	34	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24½+	½
26	Am Pair .85g	50	30½	31⅛	30½	31⅛+	1
4⅝	Am Precision	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8	A RltyTr .23e	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
5⅝	AmSat Equip	13	5⅝	6½	5⅞	6 +	⅝
5⅝	AmSat Equip	31	5⅝	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅝
14⅛	AmTech .288i	21	15½	15⅝	15	15⅛+	⅛
6⅛	AMK wt	288	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
26½	AmpcoMt .60	2	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅝
24⅛	Amrep Corp	90	33⅛	37⅛	30½	31⅛—	2⅛
12⅝	Anderson .36	6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅝
2⅛	vAndy Gard	16	3⅝	3⅝	2⅛	3⅛+	⅛
19⅛	Angelica .18	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
3	Anglo Lautro	24	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	
10⅛	Ansul Co .56	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
9⅝	Anthony Ind	15	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	⅛
3⅝	AO Indust	61	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12½	API Insl .10g	48	20⅛	20⅝	18⅛	18½—	1⅛
4⅝	Apollo Indust	11	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
19	Applied Data	26	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19	
7	Applied Dev	6	9	9	9	9⅝+	⅝
14½	AquitnIn Cda	43	21⅛	33½	21½	21⅝+	½
3	Argus Inc	21	4	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
16⅞	ArlzColoLd C	57	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛+	⅛
15⅝	Ark Best .30	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
25⅝	ArkLGas 1.70	58	26⅝	27⅛	26⅛	26⅝—	⅝
12⅛	Arrow Elect	13	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
39⅛	Arundel Corp	2	42	42	42	42⅛+	⅛
12⅝	Asamera Oil	227	15	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛—	⅛
14½	AssdBaby .60	8	19	19⅝	19	19 —	¼
4⅛	AssdFdSl .20	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
35⅝	AssdProd .40	5	42⅝	42⅝	42⅛	42½	
6⅝	Astrex Inc	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
15½	Astrodata	180	15½	15½	13½	13⅝—	1⅝
2⅝	Atco Chem	17	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
21⅝	Athlone Ind	49	23⅝	24	22⅝	23 —	⅝
16⅝	AtlcoFin .40b	9	17	17	16⅛	16⅛	
22⅝	AtlCLo 1.28a	8	22⅝	23	22⅝	23 +	⅝
14⅝	Atl Richf wt	40	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛—	⅛
29⅞	Atlas M 2.05a	40	31	31⅛	31	31	
2⅛	AtlasCorp wt	44	2½	2½	2⅛	2½—	⅛
23⅝	Augal Inc	74	51⅝	52½	51½	52⅛+	1⅛
22⅛	Austral Oil	25	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
6⅝	Auto Bldg	181	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
34⅛	Auto Data Pr	314	44	45½	43⅝	45⅝+	1⅛
18½	Automat Rad	139	20	21	19⅝	20 +	⅛
16⅛	AVC Corp .20	32	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
5⅝	Avco Corp wt	22	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
5⅛	Avlen Inc	14	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
7⅞	Avis Ind .20r	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛+	½
30⅝	Avondl 1.20b	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛

C

1969-70 Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
8⅛	Cablecom Gn	26	15½	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅝	Caldor .94f	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
18⅛	Calcomp	133	25⅝	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛+	⅝
7⅞	Campbl Chib	68	11⅞	12	11⅛	11½—	⅛
9⅝	CampbM .30	5	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅝
4 1-16	CdnExp G&O	52	5⅛	5 5-16	5 1-16	5⅛	
9⅛	Cdn Gridoil	15	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
9 9-16	Cdn Homestd	28	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
22⅛	CdnInt P 1.80	5	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24½+	½
11	Cdn Javelin	34	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
4½	Cdn Marconi	8	4⅝	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
24⅝	Cdn Sup Oil	51	33	33	31⅛	31⅝—	⅛
7⅛	Canoverl .50f	77	10⅛	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅝
4⅛	Canoga Ind	12	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
29	Cap Ind .16e	49	44⅝	45½	44⅝	44⅝+	1⅝
13⅛	CapitolPd .15	9	16	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
18⅛	Career Acad	267	20⅝	21	19⅝	19⅞—	½
7⅝	Caresse Inc	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
83½	Carnat 1.40a	8	109½	118½	109½	110⅛+	1
64⅛	Caro PL pf 5	2110	69	69	69	69	— ⅛
28⅛	CastleAM .80	1	21	21	20½	20½—	⅛
5⅝	Castleton Ind	28	6	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
14⅞	Cavitron Cp	18	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
4⅝	CBK Agron	3	5	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
11	Callu Craft	7	11⅛	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
44⅛	CenMe pf3.50	250	46	46	46	46	
19⅛	CentSecur 5a	19	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	
16½	Centry El .60	31	25½	26⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅝
4	Century Geo	32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8⅝	Certified Cp	15	9⅝	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛—	⅝
18	ChadMll .65g	11	11	11	10	10 —1	
10⅛	Champtn .16a	97	20⅛	20⅛	18⅞	19 —1⅛	
4	Charan Ind	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
11⅛	Chatt Gas .64	10	12	12½	12	12½+1	
10⅛	Chelsea .24	74	10⅝	10⅞	10	10 —	⅝
10⅛	Christian Oil	90	16	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
7½	Cinerama	43	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅝	Circle K .40	5	24½	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
43	CircuitF 1.39f	11	43⅛	44	43⅛	43⅝+	⅛
11⅝	Citizens F .32	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	½
8⅞	CityGsFla .50	1	9½	9½	9½	9½—	½
4⅝	ClarkCbl .05g	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	½
15⅛	Clarkson Ind	335	18⅞	19⅝	18⅞	19 +1	
6⅛	Clerostat	3	7	7	7	7 +	⅛
7⅛	Clary Corp	13	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
9⅞	Clopay .82f	6	11½	11½	11⅛	11½—	⅛
25⅛	CMI Corp	81	27⅞	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝—	⅛
7	Coburn .30	37	8	0	7½	7½—	⅝
22	Coff Mal .15b	20	22⅝	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛—	⅝
7⅝	CohuElec .15	345	12⅝	13⅛	12½	13⅛+	⅝
21⅞	Colo Natl .44	26	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛+	⅞
16⅛	Colocolo .08	65	16⅛	17⅝	16½	17½+	⅛
28⅛	Coleman Co	57	30⅝	31	30⅛	30⅝—	⅛
27⅛	Cominco 1.40	11	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝+	¼
15⅝	ComlMll .60b	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
18⅝	Comodor .02e	37	14½	15	14	14½—	⅝
21	ComPSv 1.50	17	22⅛	23⅛	22	22⅛+	½
11	Compoind .22	8	13⅛	13½	13	13 —	⅛
12	CompDes .70	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
5⅛	ComputDyna	24	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	
7⅛	Comput Appl	20	8½	8⅛	6	8⅛+	⅛
7⅝	Comput Eq	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
6⅛	Comput Testr	3	8⅝	8½	8½	8½	
7⅝	Compul Inv	19	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛
14⅛	Computest	26	24⅛	24⅝	24	24⅝+	½
37	Comp Softw	96	69⅛	72½	69⅛	77 +1⅛	
9⅛	Conchem .70	26	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	½
11½	ConcrdF .40d	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
19⅛	Condoc Corp	30	19⅝	19⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅝
12⅞	Conductron	2	13½	13½	13½	13½	
6	Connelly Con	46	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	Conrac .55	9	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
9⅛	Conroy Inc	14	10	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
2⅛	Con Cdn Fur	22	2⅝	2⅝ 2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16—1-16	
7⅛	Con Nat Sh A	11	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛+	⅝

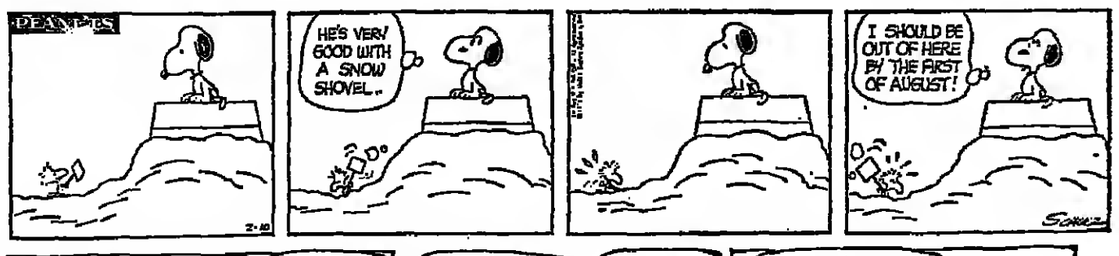
D

1969-70 Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
10½	Daitch .20e	34	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
70⅝	Damon Corp	132	63½	65⅝	63⅛	63⅝+	1⅝
25½	DanielIn .24g	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
10½	Daryl Indus	5	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
17⅛	Data Cont	16	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
60⅛	Data Process	82	23⅝	24	23⅛	24 +	⅛
27⅞	DataProd Cp	184	22	22	21½	21½—	⅝
23⅞	Day Mtn .15g	23	14½	15	14½	15 +	⅝
19½	Daytin .24	166	18⅛	19	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
7⅝	Daytin wt	19	7	7½	6⅞	7⅛+	⅝
32⅝	Dearborn Cp	22	21⅝	21⅞	21⅛	21½+	⅛
19⅛	DeJurAm .30	2	9½	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
18⅝	Del Labs	13	12	12	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
24⅝	Deltona Corp	176	45⅝	44	44	44½—	⅛
9⅝	Deltown Fds	2	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
25⅞	Depoller .10	2	25	25	25	25 —	⅛
37⅝	DeroRch Dv	13	20⅛	20⅛	19½	19⅝—	⅛
65½	Detrex Ph	3	41⅛	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝—	⅛
14⅛	Detecto S .25	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
19	Devon Appar	2	16½	16½	16½	16½	
124	Digital Equip	227	116½	118½	115⅝	117 +2⅛	
17½	DillardD .70e	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
12⅝	Diode Inc	28	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½—	½
5⅝	Divesy .50	4	11⅝	12	11⅝	12 +	½
34½	Dixilyn Corp	28	20⅛	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	⅛
26	DMH Corp	90	16⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	1⅛
10⅛	Dome Petrol	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
16⅝	Domtar .60	20	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	
28	Dorey .10	36	16⅛	16½	15⅞	16 —	⅝
13⅝	DPA Inc	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18	Driver Harr	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
33½	Drug Fair .40	22	29½	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞+	⅝
10⅝	Duraloy Co	7	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	
17	Dur Tet .25b	21	10	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
19½	Dynalectrn	43	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅝

E

1969-70 Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
25⅛	E Schelb .44	15	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅝
7⅝	Earth Rsrc	29	9⅞	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅝
27⅝	Eat Air Dev	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14½—	⅝
17½	Eatn Frt W	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
22⅝	Eckman Cp	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	½
37½	ECL Ind	x35	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅝
28⅝	Ecologic Sci	848	24⅞	26⅛	24⅛	25⅝+1⅛	
40⅝	Eda Corp .40	9	14⅛	15	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
38⅝	Ehrench Pho	5	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	
19⅝	Elco Corp	34	10⅛	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
56⅛	Elcor Chem	6	8⅝	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
30	Electrogen 1	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
23⅝	Elect Aid	191	7½	8⅝	7½	8 +	⅝
38⅛	Elect Comp	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
28⅝	El Eng 1.25f	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅝
37	Elect Rerch	17	7⅝	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝+	⅝
19⅝

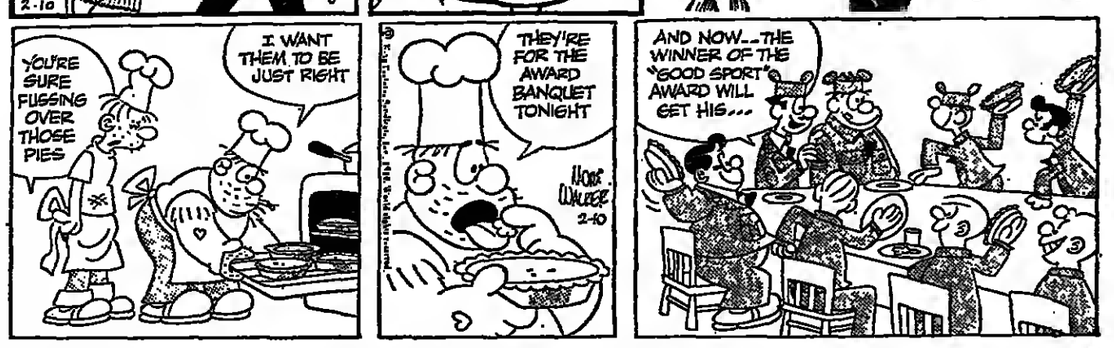
PEANUTS



B.C.

L'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Most experts regard a double of a three-bid as primarily for take-out. But matters are much more difficult at the four-level. Whether to pass the double for penalties or bid a suit at such an elevated level may be sheer guesswork. Experts will often guess wrong, and did so on the diagramed deal.

Some players would open the South hand with one heart, fearing to miss a slam by pre-empting. But on balance the danger of missing slam is less significant than the advantage to be gained by putting pressure on West with a pre-emptive bid, and South opened four hearts.

West had no choice but to double, leaving East to make a decision. With a five-card spade suit and a void in hearts he should perhaps have opted for four spades, a contract that would have been made with an overtrick as the cards lie, but he was tempted by the vulnerability into passing.

South ruffed the opening lead of the spade king, cashed the heart ace, and surrendered a trick to West's trump king. West played the spade ace, and South ruffed again, led to the club king in dummy, and ruffed dummy's last spade.

The position was now this:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ Q
◇ 10843
♣ 92

WEST
♠ 97
♡ —
◇ AQ6
♣ Q10

EAST
♠ Q
♡ —
◇ J97
♣ J86

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ 1087
◇ K5
♣ 87

South led the club ace, hoping for a throw-in, but West avoided the trap by dropping his club queen. On the club continuation East was able to overtake his partner's ten with the jack and lead a diamond to defeat the contract.

NORTH
♠ J43
♡ Q96
◇ 10843
♣ K92

WEST
♠ AK972
♡ KJ
◇ AQ6
♣ Q105

EAST (D)
♠ Q10865
♡ —
◇ J972
♣ J863

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ A10875432
◇ K5
♣ A74

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	4♡	Dbl.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DENNIS THE MENACE

"A WORM IS JUST A KID SNAKE."

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

URRJO

CUIMS

WISDON

SUTTOM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: VALUE DOUGH CELERY GUITAR

Answer: What a cement tycoon might expect plenty of from the new wide ties—GRAVY

BOOKS

CONTACT! THE STORY OF THE EARLY BIRDS

By Henry Serrano Villard. Crowell. 363 pp., illustrated. $10.

Reviewed by John Osgood

DESPITE the technical complexities of the recent lunar landings, the mystique of flight remains undiminished 66 years after Orville Wright managed his mere 120 feet of powered flight.

Mystique or no, it is still difficult to comprehend what drove the early aeronauts to attempt feats which most often won them the contempt and ridicule of their countrymen.

The London Times in 1906 was of the opinion that ". . . all attempts at artificial aviation . . . are not only dangerous to human life but foredoomed to failure. . . ." Less than a dozen newspapers bothered even to report the Wright brothers' astounding accomplishment, and those that did bother were openly skeptical of its importance.

It is in this context of public apathy and scorn that Henry Villard begins his chronicle of the decade from man's first flight to World War I. His interest in early aviation was nurtured by his personal acquaintances, many of whom are early aviation's most legendary personages.

The first of the book's excellent photographs (many from the author's personal collection) shows Villard preparing for his first flight. Adventure is in the air: he is seated in an ancient biplane piloted by a mustachioed and begoggled gentleman who bears striking resemblance to Sgt. Pepper.

But if Villard was excited from the early days, the United States was not. While we were obsessed with the motorcar, it was left to the French to sense the potential of flight. Finally, three years after Kitty Hawk, the French got off the ground and thereafter, stirred by the feats of such men as Farman, Santos-Dumont and the Voisin brothers, races began to be flown for substantial cash prizes.

As the machines became to some degree perfected, racing gave way to distance and endurance flights. Villard gives a fascinating detailed account of the first Channel crossing to be sponsored by the London Daily Mail. (Won by Blériot: an earlier attempt to cross the Channel was made by Hubert Latham, who smoked cigarettes which reportedly contained marijuana to bolster his courage).

While the Europeans continued to master the art of flight, and improve its technology, the Americans confined their interest almost exclusively to barnstorming and stunt flying in outmoded machines. When a list was compiled in 1911 of all men who were known to have flown, only 31 of 729 names belonged to Americans.

But one of those names belonged to Calbraith Perry Rodgers (a descendant of Commodore Perry), who flew 4,321 miles, from coast to coast, leaving in his wake nearly 70 crash landings. (Only his plane's rudder and one strut were undamaged at trip's end.)

As a counterpoint to the conventional development of aviation here and abroad, Villard provides a chapter on the eccentrics and peculiar geniuses of the day. A Swiss named Huber, for example, devised a craft whose wings were placed lengthwise, with propellers at both ends. Dozens of ornithopters (flapping wing machines) were designed and built. Some were powered by man, others by machine; all were unsuccessful.

In France the *aviette*, a bicycle with wings and a tail, became a popular vehicle with which to attempt flight and some, however briefly, got off the ground. At the same time the Russian genius Sikorsky (developer of the successful helicopter) was building the biggest and heaviest machine of his time. One, known as *Le Grand*, was built and flown in 1913 and boasted an enclosed cabin for four passengers, washroom, sofa, table, seats and full standing room.

The war brings this marvelous decade, so richly revived by Villard, to a close. The book, with its detailed appendices, will be read and admired by those devoted to flight. It deserves and should win, a far wider audience.

Mr. Osgood, a Washington pilot, flies gliders and has had a longtime interest in the beginnings of aviation. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 48 cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This week	Week Last Week
FICTION	
1 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles	2
2 The Godfather, Puzo	1
3 The House on the Strand, Du Maurier	3
4 The Inheritors, Robbins	4
5 Puppet on a Chain, Maclean	5
6 Fire From Heaven, Renault	6
7 The Gang That Couldn't Shoot Straight, Breslin	8
8 The Seven Minutes, Wallace	7
9 Travels With My Aunt, Greene	10
10 In This House of Brede, Godden	9
GENERAL	
1 The Selling of the President 1968, McGinniss	1
2 The Peter Principle, Peter & Hull	2
3 Present at the Creation, Acheson	3
4 The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language	4
5 Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben	7
6 Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser	5
7 The Graham Kerr Cookbook	6
8 The Collapse of the Third Republic, Shirer	8
9 In Someone's Shadow, McCracken	10
10 Love and Will, May	

(These figures are for the week ending Feb. 8.)

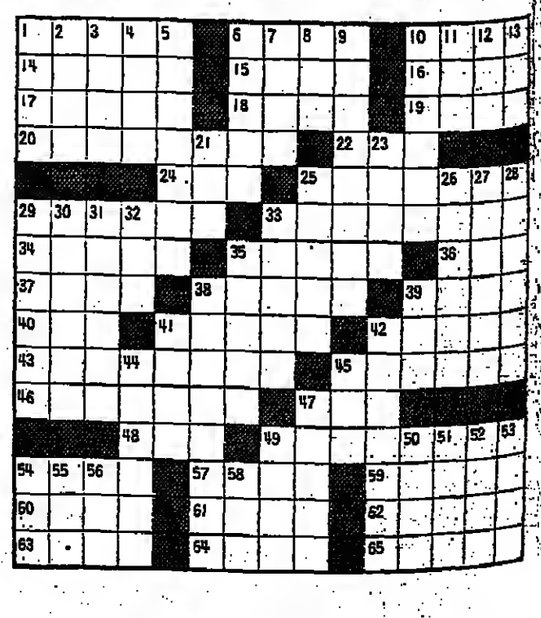
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 1935 Derby winner
6 Cigar or brass
10 Priestly caste of old Persia
14 Tooth
15 Surf sound
16 Unwrap
17 Straight
18 Playwright
19 Fume
20 Grigri, sometimes
22 Doctors' org.
24 Before
25 Grigris
29 Breach
33 Barometer measurement
34 Banking deals
35 Office worker
36 Hiatus
37 Blunders
38 Layers
39 Russian river
40 Likely pass receiver
41 Isolated
42 Kind of metal
43 Memento
45 Tags
46 Urban arteries
47 Dinnertime, for some
48 Mrs. Nixon
49 Grigri
54 Bloke
57 Iniquitous
59 Site of Kineo and Katahdin
60 Part
61 Frog: Prefix
62 Capitol name
63 Jan. to Jan.
64 Charon's river
65 Minimum

DOWN

1 Black cat, to some
2 Seconds, at the table
3 Fish sauce
4 Trashy writer
5 Naive
6 Baby Snooks
7 Top-drawer
8 Be a shrewish wife
9 Ivory-tower inhabitants
10 Scruples
11 Alleged ancestor
12 Equine order
13 Press necessity
21 Inlet
23 Kind of ox
25 Ridge
26 Home of the Webfoots
27 Gulliver's foes
28 Calyx leaves
29 Glosses over
30 Horn
31 More steely
32 Those holding power
33 Sycamore
35 In excess, broth spoilers
38 Moves noisily
39 San Francisco hill
41 Lost
42 Greatest
44 Capsicum
45 Describing a Yokum
47 Genus of willow
49 Microscopic
50 Scarlet flower or purple herb
51 Talking bird: Var.
52 Once, in Scotland
53 Eft
54 Call
55 Dig potatoes
56 Neighbor of Miss.
58 Cauldron



هكذا من الأصل

Austrians Place 3, Swiss 4, in Top 10

chranz Leads After First Run f Championship Giant Slalom

, GARDENA, Italy, Feb. 9 —Karl Schranz, the "old of the international circuit, showed the young tigers he as plenty left in taking the giant slalom heat at the Alpine ski championships. h the young stars claiming 490 meter (4,917 foot) course, had a vertical drop of 447 s (1,464 feet), was "too long." l-year-old Austrian showed how to conserve energy by g the corners to precision. me was 2:15.15.

"Lion of St. Anton" admit- being "tired" at the finish, vith favored Gustavo Thoeni ly out of contention follow- spectacular spill at the sec- f the 68 gates, he is now a favorite. Tomorrow's second is over a track of similar h and drop.

strian Werner Bleiner finish- econd to his teammate in 5.

meng Giovanoli led a strong Swiss challenge by finishing third in 2:16.11, while his three teammates finished in the top ten.

If the Swiss, who are particularly strong in downhilling, decide to enter Edmund Bruggmann in that speciality, then he will become serious challenger to Frenchman Jean-Noel Augert, who is now the favorite for the Alpine Combined title. Brugmann was seventh today in 2:17.25. He was 13th in the yesterday's slalom.

Bill Kidd of Stowe, Vt., who finished third in the slalom, hurt his combined chances by finishing 30th in a 2:19.97. "I was lousy," he said.

Augert, the 20-year-old hotelier from La Toussuire who won the slalom gold medal yesterday, complained about the length of the track, as did his teammates, but he now has only to produce normal form to win the combined. He was fourth today in 2:16.75 and probably will be given the spare berth on the four-man French downhill squad.

Frenchman Patrick Russel nearly came to disaster on the final third of the course when his boot hit some snow, but he quickly regained his feet and was able to finish 13th.

Thoeni's moment of truth came when he hit ice at the start and his championship finished with him sprawled among officials and photographers, much to the dismay of a crowd of about 5,000 who had come to see a home victory.

Rick Chaffee of Rutland, Vt., in 24th place at 2:19.45, was the best American. The 24-year-old graduate student at the University of Denver is just emerging from a bout with the flu and complained "My legs were just so tired."

Hank Kashiwa of Old Forge, N.Y. was 32d in 2:20.46 and Spider Sabich was 35th in 2:21.62.

LEADING FINISHERS

1. Karl Schranz, Austria	2:15.15
2. Werner Bleiner, Austria	2:15.45
3. Dumeng Giovanoli, Switz.	2:16.11
4. Jean-Noel Augert, France	2:16.75
5. Jakob Tischhauser, Switz.	2:16.83
6. Max Rieger, West Germany	2:16.91
7. Edmund Bruggmann, Switz.	2:17.25
8. Kurt Schnider, Switz.	2:17.29
9. Andrzej Bachleda, Poland	2:17.40
10. Heini Messner, Austria	2:17.46

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

	Pts.
1. Gustav Thoeni, Italy	140
1. Patrick Russel, France	140
3. Karl Schranz, Austria	122
4. Dumeng Giovanoli, Switz.	116
5. Jean-Noel Augert, France	110
6. Henri Duvillard, France	66
7. Henri Brechu, France	57
8. Heini Messner, Austria	45
9. Alain Penz, France	45
10. Karl Cordin, Austria	40

Associated Press.

X MARKS THE SPOT—Italy's Gustavo Thoeni scatters bystanders after a spill at the third gate in first heat of the giant slalom at Val Gardena, Italy.

Leaflet Attacks Ski Trainer

VAL GARDENA, Italy, Feb. 9 (AP).—Italian police announced today they were investigating the origin of hundreds of leaflets which were spread throughout this valley, attacking the French trainer of the Italian ski team, Jean Vuarnet.

The leaflet urged that Italians unite to chase away the foreigner.

Vuarnet, a former French skiing ace, denied charges in the leaflets that he is paid 12 million lire ($19,200) a year by the Italian Ski Federation. He said he gets 6.2 million lire ($9,900) and had donated 500,000 lire ($800) to a fund for Italian skiers.

Starr Trophy

STOWE, Vt., Feb. 9 (UPI).—Tyler Palmer of Kearsage, N.H., won the Starr Trophy yesterday with a combined time of 76:40 for two slaloms runs on the Spruce Peak slopes.

Ann Black of Seattle captured the women's division title with a time of 81:05 seconds over the 46-gate course with a drop of 350 feet.

U.S. Ski Rookie Tries for Gold in Them Hills

By Mike Katz

'AL GARDENA, Italy, Feb. 9. teve Lathrop was the man the hour for little more than t time at the World Alpine ing championships yesterday. le had risen from the ranks the unknown and reached the nacle of near success. Then fell.

But while he was on the top the 197-meter-high special lom course, he was in good ition to become the first erican to win a gold medal either the quadrennial Fédé- ion Internationale de Ski rld championships or the ympics.

He was in third place after first run down the 575-meter urse. Now the course had en reset, the other leaders had g since gone down, and Lath- needed only a time of 48.03 conds, which would have been third best on the second n, to become the world cham- n. It was not impossible, for e hard course had held up ll and a Spanish skier, Fran- co Fernandez-Ochoa, had reg- ered a 50.89 clocking two ces before.

Paid His Way

It was a surprising position the 71st best slalom skier the world, according to the S ratings, and Lathrop had pay his own way to get that r. The 16-year-old freshman d dropped out of Middlebury llege for the spring semester, ld the $280 plane fare "and a uple of hundred dollars in her expenses" and came to rope on New Year's Eve.

He was not a member of the S. team. But after finishing cond in a class "B" race at llars, he was given a shot last onth by Don Henderson, the en's team coach, and Lathrop's rmer history teacher at Hold- ness School (Steve got a "B" U.S. history from Henderson).

At Megève, despite starting th when the track was broken , Lathrop finished 11th. It s his first "A" race. Today's s his second.

Henderson, who remembers throp when "he was one of any up-and-coming 16-year- ls," named him to the eight- an team for the World Cham- onships. About a week ago, fter long thought," he decided start Lathrop in the slalom.

Flagged Down

So there he was, only 71 gates ay from sport's first "impos- le dream" of 1970. The third te got him when he went too fast into a combination and hooked his ski around a flag.

But before he fell, it was suddenly important to know which Amherst ha came from—New Hampshire or Massachusetts (the former), how old he is (he'll be 19 in a couple of weeks) and what had he done before (he was 1969 U.S. junior champion in the slalom and runnerup in the giant slalom).

Afterwards, before the excitement had worn off and the realization that he almost was a world champion had sunk in, Lathrop said he was not at all nervous before his fateful second run.

"In fact, I was more relaxed than I was before the first," he said. "I just was going too fast."

He will not race again here—slalom is his specialty "because the hills around home are too small for the downhill" but will continue with the team during the World Cup races this season in North America.

And if he had his ups and downs yesterday, he certainly seems to be on his way up now. The U.S. team will even pick up the plane fare for the way back.

cRae Wins 5th asman Cup Race

URFERS PARADISE, Australia, 9 (Reuters).—New Zealand's ham McRae, driving a Mc- n 5000, won the fifth heat to- of the Tasman Cup motor ng series, the Rothman's 100.

ustralian Kevin Bartlett in 000 c.c. Mildren-Waggot was nd with New Zealander Gra- Lawrence, in a 2.4 liter Fer- V-6, third.

he favorite, Frank Matich of tralia, finished fourth after his oula 5000 McLaren 10A devel- d fuel gauge trouble on the 41st of the 50-lap event. He was ling at the time.

latich recorded the fastest lap e, one minute 9.3 seconds, for two-mile course. McRae's win- time was 59 minutes 13.2 sec- s.

latich still leads the series with points, followed by Lawrence, and McRae, 18.

The Scoreboard

OBSLEDDING—At Lake Placid, N.Y., Adirondack AAU two-man bobsled championship was won by driver Paul ey, a Navy lieutenant, and brakeman Coulson on the Mt. Van Hoevenberg . The winners turned in a total f 4:43.02 for the four heats. Their d heat of 1:09.37 was the best time the meet. The U.S. Air Force team Gary Sheffield driving and brake- Howard Siler placed second with a l time of 4:44.53.

FEENSKATING — At Davos, itzerland, European Champion Ard enk of Holland came first in the event two-day international speed ing competition. Holland also provid- winner Ans Schut in the women's bined four-event placings.

Chicago Short Shrifted But Wins 2d Game

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP).—The Atlanta Hawks must know something about collective bargaining. They only worked 5 minutes and 1 second yesterday and got overtime while the Chicago Bulls had to struggle 48 minutes of straight time for the same result—a National Basketball Association victory.

It was a unique double-header at the Chicago Stadium. First, the Hawks won a 142-137 overtime decision, completing a game started last Nov. 6 and ordered resumed by NBA Commissioner Walter Kennedy with one second left in regulation time. Then, the Bulls triumphed, 117-107, in the regularly scheduled game.

Chicago had protested the Nov. 6 game after referee Bob Rakel disallowed a last-second basket by Tom Boerwinkle that would have tied the score at 124. The timekeeper said the buzzer never sounded, although Rakel said he heard it.

When play resumed, Atlanta's Gary Gregor missed a desperation shot. Lou Hudson then took charge with nine overtime points.

In the regularly scheduled contest, Bob Love scored 16 of his 36 points in the fourth period, including six straight at the start of the quarter after the Bulls had blown most of an 18-point lead.

The split left Atlanta 1 1/2 games ahead of Los Angeles in the Western Division. The Bulls, winning for only the third time in 16 starts, nudged five percentage points in front of idle San Francisco in the battle for the fourth and last play-off berth.

Lakers 125, Rockets 113

Jerry West scored 34 points and rookie Rick Roberson added 26, 23 in the first half, as Los Angeles whipped San Diego, 125-113. It was a career high for the 6-foot-9 Roberson, who hit nine of his first ten shots. The Rockets have never beat the Lakers at Los Angeles in 11 tries.

Bullets 120, Bucks 106

Wes Unseld, last season's rookie of the year, scored 18 points and grabbed ten rebounds in the first half—he finished with 22 and 14—in leading Baltimore over Milwaukee, 120-106. Unseld outplayed this year's rookie sensation, Lew Alcindor, and at one time scored 11 straight points. The Bucks dropped 7 1/2 games behind New York in the Eastern Division.

Celtics 136, Royals 117

Rookie Jo Jo White scored 26 points and John Havlicek chipped in with 24 as Boston defeated Cincinnati, 130-117. The defending champs climbed to within five games of fourth-place Philadelphia.

Sonics 118, 76ers 117

Seattle withstood a late Philadelphia rally to triumph for the sixth straight time this year over the 76ers, 118-117. It is the first time in the Sonics' three-year history they have swept all the games of a season series.

NBA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	49	12	.803	—
Milwaukee	41	19	.683	7 1/2
Baltimore	37	23	.617	11 1/2
Philadelphia	31	29	.517	17 1/2
Boston	25	33	.431	22 1/2
Cincinnati	26	37	.413	24
Detroit	23	36	.377	26
WESTERN DIVISION				
Atlanta	35	27	.565	—
Los Angeles	33	27	.542	1 1/2
Phoenix	28	33	.459	6 1/2
Chicago	27	36	.429	8 1/2
San Francisco	25	34	.424	8 1/2
Seattle	24	37	.397	10 1/2
San Diego	19	37	.339	13

Sunday's Results

Los Angeles 125 (West 34, Baylor 31), San Diego 113 (Lane 15, Kojis 12).

Seattle 118 (Rule 29, Wilkens, Boozer 18), Philadelphia 117 (Cunningham 22, Greer, Imhoff 21).

Chicago 117 (Love 36, Haskins 31), Atlanta 107 (Caldwell, 24, Bellamy 22).

Atlanta 142 (Hudson 30, Bridges, Caldwell 22), Chicago 137 (Walker 31, Weiss 25). (Completion of Nov. 6 protested game).

Baltimore 120 (Monroe 23, Loughery, Unseld 22), Milwaukee 106 (Alcindor 36, Dandridge 18).

Boston 130 (White 26, Havlicek 24), Cincinnati 117 (Van Arsdale 38, Foster 16).

ABA Results

Sunday Night

Denver 115 (Haywood 38, L. Jones 23), Miami 103 (Hill 28, Sidle 24).

Indiana 109 (Barnhill 24, Daniels 23), Kentucky 157 (Carrier 27, Dampier 17) (Pacers beat Colonels for 8th straight time—ot).

Washington 132 (Carter 29, Barry 24), Pittsburgh 124 (Brisker 36, Lewis 28).

New York 93 (Tart 28, Simon 18), Carolina 88 (Littles 25, Vergo 18).

Tied for Southeastern Conference Lead

Kentucky Keeps Georgia on Its Mind

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—If nothing else, Ken Rosemond, Georgia's basketball coach, is making life a little tougher for the 68-year-old Adolph Rupp, the baron of blue grass country, now in his 40th coaching season at Kentucky.

With all the experienced men returning and some stellar freshman talent moving up, the Southeastern Conference title and the automatic berth it carries to the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament were conceded to Kentucky long before the Wildcats played their first game.

But it's been anything but a breeze. With the conference race more than half over, Kentucky and Georgia have pulled away from the rest of the field.

Georgia's overall record of 11 victories and 6 defeats is nothing to cheer about. The Bulldogs, led by Bob Lienhard, who played in the shadow of Lew Alcindor when both were in the New York City Catholic League, have been winning the games that count, but not by much.

Conference Tie

The Bulldogs are tied for the conference lead with a 9-1 won-lost record and their game next Monday at Kentucky may decide the title.

While Kentucky, beaten only by Vanderbilt in 16 games, routed Mississippi, 120-85, Saturday night, Georgia pulled out another close one by edging Vanderbilt, 94-80.

Dan Issel, averaging 32.7 points a game, collected 53 points against Ole Miss for a Kentucky record and more than made up for the loss of Larry Steele, who is sidelined with a broken hand.

But Issel couldn't match the 69 points Pete Maravich of Louisiana State tossed in for an SEC record as LSU lost to Alabama, 106-104. Maravich now has 871 points in 16 games for a 48.4 average and a career total of 3,157 in 70 contests for a 45.1 mark.

The University of California, Los Angeles, remained the nation's only major unbeaten team with a 86-56 victory over Washington for its 17th this season and 21st in a row over two seasons.

Bruins Take 1st

The UCLA triumph coupled with Washington State's 89-72 upset of Southern California gave the Bruins sole possession of first place in the Pacific Eight Conference.

South Carolina, ranked No. 2, made it 18 straight since its defeat by Tennessee with a 99-52 Atlantic Coast romp over Clemson. John Roche hit for 26 points.

Once-beaten St. Bonaventure outscored Toledo, 77-71, for its 15th triumph, with Bob Lanier's 34 points leading the way. New Mexico State won its 18th game in 20 starts, rallying for a 85-80 success over Utah.

The Ivy League race remained a Penn-Columbia affair as both teams racked up one-sided victories. Penn, beaten only by Purdue in the New York Holiday Festival, won its 19th game and eighth in Ivy play by defeating Dartmouth, 96-68. Columbia, led by Jim McMillian's 28 points, routed Yale, 96-69, for its seventh Ivy triumph in eight games.

St. John's kept its postseason tournament hopes alive by beating Army, 54-44, for its 13th victory in 16 games. Army's dogged discipline, which established it as the nation's top defensive team, wasn't enough.

Manhattan, another tournament hopeful, defeated Navy, 77-57, for a 14-4 record. Henry Seawright led the Jaspers with 23 points.

Turnabout is Fair Pay for Ellis

By Arthur Daley

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Jimmy Ellis didn't even get a feeling of satisfaction from it. When he was training for a fight last summer with Henry Cooper in Europe—the fight never came off—Jimmy boxed every day for almost a month with as polished a sparring partner as any boxer ever had. His foil was a certain Cassius Clay, a somewhat unemployed heavyweight champion.

"It didn't make any difference to me," said the mild-mannered Jimmy. "It was no big deal or anything like that. It just was turnabout. He was working for me as a sparring partner instead of me working for him the way it was in the old days. We paid Cassius $75 or $100 a day—I don't remember exactly. Besides, I never looked down on sparring partners. A lot of guys got their big breaks that way and that goes back to Jim Jeffries."

He didn't mention the fact, but he would have to include himself in the group. That's why Ellis, recognized by the World Boxing Association as the one true successor to the summarily unfrocked Cassius, will step into the Madison Square Garden ring a week from today to settle the issue with Joe Frazier, the recognized claimant in New York and several other states. The winner will get the gold and the glory that goes with the heavyweight championship of the universe.

"Jimmy never was a real sparring partner," said Angelo Dundee, his manager and Clay's manager. It was a brainstorm of mine to get him some illumination. He was lost and ignored in Louisville when I invited him to work with Cassius just to move him into the spotlight. What I overlooked was the fact that Cassius gives off such a glow that everyone else stays in the shadows. Now Jimmy has moved out on his own."

No Sparks

Ellis still doesn't give off the sparks or the irridescence that Cassius supplied. But he did show high competence as a fighter while Clay's jousting mate.

"I always handled Cassius pretty good," said Jimmy with such matter-of-factness that he never could be accused of boasting. "He's still an excellent fighter and I thought last summer that he was as fast as ever although he did tire more easily. I don't know how many rounds we boxed over the years but he never knocked me down. No fighter ever did.

"I was with him in Toronto before his bout with George Chuvalo and one day I tagged him a right flush on the chin. Down he went. He didn't say nothing and we finished the round. Angelo didn't say nothing either. I wasn't trying to prove a thing. We were both trying to get in shape."

One rap against Ellis is that he hasn't fought in 15 months while Frazier has had two bouts this year.

In Training

"So what?" said Jimmy, a slight edge of scorn in his voice.

"His fights added up to less than eight rounds. I've been training for 16 months for three fights that never did come off. I'm in shape, a solid 198-200 pounds. And I don't think Frazier has the talent I have.

"He talks a lot. So did Cassius. But Cassius talked sense and Frazier talks silly stuff. As far as I can see, he's beaten no great fighters. The best was probably Jerry Quarry and I also beat Quarry. They said I stunk out the joint against Quarry but I won 9 of the 15 rounds and I must have done something right."

No ball of fire was Jimmy against Floyd Patterson in Stockholm in September, 1967, his last formal fight. Ellis won a close decision.

"I was in trouble early," said Jimmy. "I don't know whether Patterson broke my nose with a punch in the second round or with a butt in the sixth. But he broke it. My nose was bleeding and I couldn't breathe. I worried about swallowing blood and my throat grew dry. But I still thought I won the fight. I came close to knocking out Patterson in the last round with a right off a left hook."

Slide, Jimmy, Slide

When Clay and Ellis used to glide around the ring in the old days they seemed somewhat similar in style, both fast and deft boxers. Angelo disagrees.

"Jimmy is a slider," said the manager of both. "Cassius is a bouncer and there is no one like him or his rhythm. I'd compare Ellis to Willie Pep, slick and smart. Willie would give three jabs and spin you with a left hook. Or maybe Jimmy is like Ezzard Charles, a beautiful boxer but deadly dull and also deadly efficient. I've got the better fighter for this fight with Frazier. I'm not awed. Neither is Jimmy."

Ellis doesn't sound awed.

"I'm a boxer-puncher," he said. "Frazier keeps coming in. At least that's what we expect. But if he gets hurt by someone hitting hard, maybe he won't come barging in so recklessly."

Final Round 66 Provides 4-Stroke Margin

Devlin Surges to Hope Golf Victory

By Lincoln A. Werden

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 9 (NYT).—Bruce Devlin of Australia yesterday captured the Bob Hope Golf Classic by four strokes with a five round total of 339.

The former plumber completed his successful bid for the $25,000 first prize with a six under par 66. "Bruce was as cool as ice and he was congenial to play with," said Mike Reasor, his playing partner, after completing the final round here at the La Quinta Country Club.

Devlin's smooth putting enabled him to pass Larry Ziegler of St. Louis, whose 72 left him in second place at 343. Ziegler's second-place finish won him $14,300 out of a total purse of $125,000.

"I had three bogies in the tournament and each one resulted from three putts," said the 32-year-old Devlin, a native of Canberra, Australia. Larry Hinson of Douglas, Ga., the 1968 New Orleans Open winner, finished third at 347, and Arnold Palmer was fourth at 348.

Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who participated in the pro-amateur competition Saturday, presented the victor's check to Devlin.

Devlin's near perfect golf in the final round over the 6,904-yard course was one over the record of 65 set during the tourney by Clyde (Moon) Mullins.

Devlin, who won the Australian Open as an amateur in 1960 and left school at the age of 16 to aid his dad, a plumber, appeared entirely at ease. But he admitted afterward that he was nervous starting out. "But you have to be nervous to do your best," he said.

"I've never played as well on five consecutive days," admitted Devlin, whose previous rounds of 67, 68, 68 and 70 added up to a winning 21 under par.

LEADING SCORES

Bruce Devlin, $25,000	67-68-68-76-69—339
Larry Ziegler, $14,300	67-69-68-71-72—343
Larry Hinson, $8,850	69-72-68-67-72—347
Arnold Palmer, $5,850	68-71-76-69-70—348
Bob Murphy, $4,813	69-70-69-71-70—349
Gene Littler, $4,813	72-69-72-70-66—349
Don Bies, $3,843	69-76-72-69-70—350
Tommy Aaron, $3,843	76-69-69-69-67—350
Billy Casper, $3,125	71-69-67-74-70—351
Terry Wilcox, $3,125	70-71-72-70-68—351
G. Dickinson, $3,125	72-69-69-70-71—351
Rick Rhoads, $2,275	73-69-70-69-72—353
Lee Trevino, $2,275	70-67-69-71-76—353
Miller Barber, $2,275	70-70-70-71-72—353
Dave Hill, $2,275	71-72-70-68-68—353
Bobby Nichols, $2,275	71-71-70-69-71—353
Chuck Courtney, $1,750	71-72-75-69-66—353
ChiChi Rodriguez, $1,750	69-70-72-70-72—353
Bob Lunn, $1,750	71-74-68-67-71—353

Schollander Elected To Swim Hall of Fame

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Two members of the U.S. Olympic swimming team have been elected to the Helms' Hall of Fame for Swimmers and Divers. Don Schollander and Sue Gossick received the honors after the 1969 voting ballots were counted. Schollander won four gold medals at the Tokyo Olympics. He also won a gold medal in the 800-meter relay at Mexico City and a silver medal in the 200-meter free-style. Miss Gossick finished fourth in the three-meter springboard competition at Tokyo and won the gold medal at the Mexico City Games.

In Philadelphia Tennis Final

Laver Trounces Roche

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9 (AP).—Rod Laver, playing the precision tennis that has made him the No. 1 ranking player in the world, defeated fellow Australian Tony Roche in straight sets yesterday to win the $10,000 first prize in the International Tennis Players Association indoor open.

The 31-year-old Laver triumphed 6-3, 7-6, 6-2 over Roche, who is ranked No. 2. Laver won the first set easily, took the second under the unique tie-breaking game, and closed it out with a powerful variety of shots that had Roche shaking his head in disbelief.

Laver made a prophet of Roche by beating the 24-year-old in the final here for the second straight year. Earlier in the week Roche said of his 6-4 edge in matches over Laver last year, "But Rod wins the big ones."

Laver rallied in the first set from 2-3, taking the last four games as he moved Roche consistently out of position.

In the second set, Roche forced it into a tie-breaking 13th game. Roche won the toss and served first, the service then alternating until one player scored seven points. Laver took it, 7-6.

Laver had little trouble in the final set, taking a 2-0 lead. Roche fought back 2-3, but Laver finished it by winning the last three games, scoring 12 points to 5.

Mrs. Margaret Court of Australia scored a 6-3, 7-6 triumph over Mrs. Billie Jean King of the United States in the women's singles final.

Mrs. Leslie Osuna, widow of former Mexican tennis star Raphael Osuna, presented the Osuna Trophy and the $3,000 first prize to Mrs. Court.

Boston Rookie Marcotte Does First Hat Trick

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP).—Don Marcotte, called up in the midst of a Boston epidemic, is keeping the Bruins healthy.

Marcotte connected for his first National Hockey League hat trick last night, firing three goals that helped the Bruins to a 7-1 decision over St. Louis and kept them tied for second place with Montreal in the East Division, two points back of New York.

Recalled from Hershey 12 games ago when illness and injury depleted the Bruins' ranks, Marcotte had impressed coach Harry Sinden with his defensive work. That commodity has been conspicuously absent in Boston this season with the Bruins allowing more goals than anyone else in the East.

But it was his scoring that has the Bruins smiling now. The three goals gave him half a dozen since his recall.

Marcotte played on a newly constructed line with Wayne Cashman and Phil Esposito, the NHL's leading goal scorer, who collected his 32d goal of the season and three assists.

The four points gave the rangy center 72 for the season, ten less than teammate Bobby Orr, who picked up one assist.

Boston now has 21 victories and 5 ties in 26 games against the West.

Canadiens 3, Black Hawks 6

Montreal came from behind to defeat Chicago, 3-2, and remained tied with Boston for second in the East. Bobby Rousseau's second goal of the night and 20th of the season midway through the final period gave the Canadiens their victory.

Rangers 5, Kings 1

New York got goals from five different players, including a pair 36 seconds apart in the first period by Don Marshall and rookie Bill Fairbairn, to beat Los Angeles, 5-1. The victory kept the Rangers two points up on both Boston and Montreal.

Flyers 5, Red Wings 3

Guy Gendron scored two goals—his 18th and 19th of the season—as Philadelphia scored its first victory in history at Detroit, 5-3. Gordie Howe collected the 750th goal of his fabulous career for the Red Wings.

Penguins 6, Stars 3

Defenseman Bob Woytowich assisted on four goals and Glenn Sather scored twice as Pittsburgh beat hapless Minnesota, 6-3. The North Stars, who have won just one game in the last 26 starts, used rookie Gilles Gilbert in goal and the Penguins battered him with 39 shots, 19 in the second period.

Canada Back in America

TORONTO, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Canada has left the European Zone of Davis Cup tennis and will compete in the northern section of the American Zone. Canada will meet teams from the Commonwealth Caribbean countries, Mexico and New Zealand in the first round.

The Scoreboard

WEIGHTLIFTING.—At Helsinki, Kauko Kangasniemi of Finland, brother of Olympic and world champion weightlifter Kaarlo Kangasniemi, set a world record of 181 kilos in the snatch event of the heavyweight class.

LONG JUMPING.—At Madrid, Britain's Tokyo gold medalist Lynn Davies rallied with a final jump of 7.71 meters (25 feet 3 1/2 inches) to take first place in an international indoor meet.

TRACK.—At Sydney, Olympic gold medalist Maureen Caird of Australia broke the official world record for the 100-meter hurdles in the New South Wales championships. She covered the distance in 13.2 seconds. However, East German Karen Balzer has a time of 12.9 seconds awaiting ratification.

BOXING.—At Milan, Piero Del Papa of Italy won back the European light-heavyweight title by beating Yvan Prebeg of Yugoslavia on points. Del Papa clinched his victory by knocking Prebeg down for a count of eight in the 15th round. The Yugoslav appeared tired and groggy at the end after taking a repeat hammering from Del Papa's powerful right fist.

But the Italian also was pummeled badly and was bleeding copiously from a bad cut underneath his nose. He said Prebeg butted him. In the eighth round Del Papa caught Prebeg with a powerful hook that split open his eyebrow. Referee Rolf Newhold of Switzerland stopped the fight twice to examine the cut, which was bleeding heavily and obscuring the Yugoslav's vision.

Prebeg, 36, had been slightly favored. He has scored 32 wins as a professional.

El Cordobes Gored In Bogota Bullring

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Manuel Benitez, 33, the famous Spanish bullfighter known as El Cordobes, was gored in the jaw and throat Saturday while attempting to kill the first of two bulls he was to fight in the Plaza Santa Maria.

The bull's horn caught him under the right jaw as he drove the sword into its back, lifting him off his feet and then dropping him to the ground. The bullfighter was carried unconscious from the ring to the plaza's infirmary and was later transferred to La Clinica de Marly.

Physicians reported that the horn wound was not deep but had ripped open a three-inch gash along the throat and lower jaw. He has been released by the clinic and doctors say he may be able to return to the Bogata bullring Feb. 22.

11 for Holy Cross 11

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 9 (UPI).—The Holy Cross football team which saw its 1969 season virtually wiped out by an outbreak of infectious hepatitis, will play an 11th game with Army next fall and hold a spring practice session for the first time in 19 years. Athletic Director Vincent Dougherty said that Holy Cross will take advantage of the new NCAA rule permitting an 11th game and play the Cadets at West Point next Sept. 12.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New York	30	16	16	76	179	113
Montreal	28	12	12	68	177	131
Boston	28	12	13	69	192	156
Detroit	26	16	8	60	150	133
Chicago	26	18	7	59	154	115
Toronto	21	21	8	50	150	149
WEST DIVISION						
St. Louis	24	19	7	55	150	122
Philadelphia	13	21	16	42	136	157
Pittsburgh	17	26	8	42	122	163
Oakland	14	30	6	34	112	172
Minnesota	16	25	5	37	142	175
Los Angeles	9	36	5	23	108	194

Sunday's Results

Philadelphia 5 (Gendron 2, Lacroix, Dornhoefer, Morrison), Detroit 3 (Brewer, Howe, Connelly).

Boston 7 (Marcotte 3, Esposito, D. Smith, McKenzie 2), St. Louis 1 (Berenson).

Montreal 3 (Rousseau 2, Redmond), Chicago 2 (Maki, Nesterenko).

Pittsburgh 6 (Sather 2, Harbaruck, Ponteyne, Boyer, McCreary), Minnesota 3 (Goldsworthy, Collins, Williams).

New York 5 (Marshall, Fairbairn, Nelson, Balon, Stelling), Los Angeles 1 (Irvine).

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Art Buchwald

Reporter With Star

WASHINGTON. — Attorney General John Mitchell backtracked slightly last week in the Justice Department's desire to use TV, magazine and newspaper reporters as deputies in the fight against crime. Before the Attorney General's statement, the Justice Department was handing out blanket subpoenas demanding that the networks, TV stations, magazines and newspapers turn over their unused film, photographs, and even newspaper reporters' notebooks to be used as evidence in court.

Buchwald

While the news media feel threatened by such a policy, I don't know one reporter or commentator who wouldn't enjoy being an informer or a stool pigeon.

I can see the day when the news media would serve two masters with pride as well as efficiency.

"Hello Jordan. Kelly here. There's been a bank robbery at Fifth and Maple. Three masked men got away with $500,000."

"Great. Kelly, give me the facts."

"I don't have them."

"What do you mean you don't have them?"

"The cops subpoenaed my notebook."

"Well, just tell me what happened."

"I can't. The FBI said I couldn't talk about the case."

"Look Kelly, I didn't send you out to cover a story so you'd keep your mouth shut. This is news."

"I told that to the deputy attorney general but he said when three people are kidnapped in a bank robbery, my first obligation is to the courts."

"Three people were kidnapped?"

"I wasn't supposed to tell you that. If you print it, I'll be held in contempt."

"Good grief, Kelly, your loyalties are to the paper. What happened?"

"It's no good, Jordan. Even if I told you the bank manager's wife's boyfriend is believed to have engineered the robbery, I'd be in dutch."

"The boy friend of the bank manager's wife?"

"Yeh. Jerry got a great photo of him coming out of the bank with the money in one hand and the wife of the bank manager on his other arm. They escaped on top of a Greyhound bus."

"Jerry got a picture of that?"

"A sequence of pictures."

"Where are the photos?"

"The cops took them as evidence. They also arrested Jerry for being at the scene of a crime. I would have gone to his aid, but I heard over the police radio that the Greyhound bus had been stopped at a roadblock, so I rushed over there just as the cops were climbing on the bus to make the arrests."

"They got the people who heisted the bank?"

"I can't tell you that."

"Kelly, please Kelly. We go to press in an hour. Were they arrested?"

"I'm not at liberty to divulge any facts other than to say that the explosions I heard going on for over an hour did not come from the exhaust pipe of the bus."

"For God's sakes, Kelly, give me anything—the name of the bank—anything."

"I'm sorry, Jordan, I probably should not even have called in."

"Where the devil are you?"

"Down here at the Justice Department. They let me make one phone call."

"Have you been arrested, too?"

"Not exactly, but the Justice Department said that without influencing what I wrote, they were holding me as a material witness until the final edition of our paper hits the stand."

"I'll get you out, Kelly."

"I might as well stay here. I have to testify in the Morgan hijacking case that I covered for you last week."

Claudette Colbert —The British 'Coco'

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP).—Claudette Colbert will play the title role in the London production of "Coco," the Broadway musical hit based on the life of French stylist Gabrielle Chanel, producer Frederick Brisson told a Daily News reporter yesterday.

He added that Lilli Palmer is coming from Europe to New York in March to talk about taking over from star Katharine Hepburn in the Broadway production.

'Archaeology Is Not a Science, It's a Vendetta'

Boston's Golden Hoard Stirs a Tempest

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON (WP)—The astonishing acquisition of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts—23 pounds of solid gold, very ancient, Near Eastern artifacts—is beautiful, dazzling, fascinating and unique.

And, in the opinion of archaeologists here, academically valueless.

The British experts are, in general, outraged at the museum's acceptance of the gold hoard because neither the donor, Boston broker Landon T. Clay, nor the museum itself will disclose the origin in anything but the most general terms, useless for scholarly purposes.

Accordingly, experts here feel it is:

- Of no value in advancing the scientific knowledge about the peoples, skills and culture of the makers;
- An invitation to every country in the Eastern Mediterranean to penalize future archeological expeditions out of anger that the treasure may have been illegally smuggled from their shores;
- A misleading hodge-podge of incongruous objects, some remote from others by a factor of a thousand years and a thousand miles, which, presented as if a single find, dreadfully confuses instead of enlightens.

The treasure, consisting of 137 pieces of 18-karat gold jewelry, is only the fourth such assemblage to come to light. The first was the greatest, the treasure of Troy discovered by Heinrich Schliemann in 1873, displayed in Berlin, seized by the Russians in World War II and since lost.

The second was the so-called Dorak Treasure, viewed and sketched only by the British excavator James Mellaart, in 1958 in Izmir, Turkey. It too has disappeared and Mr. Mellaart, very probably the victim of a frame-up, has been barred ever since from continuing work in Turkey.

The third was a collection obtained by the University of Pennsylvania, also the subject of controversy because of inadequate knowledge of its origin.

Turned Down?

The Boston Museum collection was purchased by Mr. Clay for a figure reported in excess of $100,000. It—or something very much like it—is believed to have been offered for sale here, in Berlin and in Switzerland, but turned down, again for lack of information about the provenance.

It is said to have been offered in the United States by owners in Zurich. It was seen and its importance recognized by Dr. Emily Vermeule, of Harvard University, one of the most respected and learned figures in American archaeological circles.

She described the treasure to American archaeologists at their last annual meeting at the turn of the year. She categorically denied that it was the Dorak find—as has Mr. Mellaart on the basis of photographs shown to him here—and would say only that it came from a tomb in the "Eastern Mediterranean." That could be anywhere from Syria to Sicily. Some of the objects themselves, however—such as the golden spirals on bracelets and studs—are reminiscent of work as far east as Mesopotamia.

In giving only the most general and inclusive clue as to origin, Dr. Vermeule and the museum doubtless thought to avoid angering any particular country in the area. All of them, of course, have strict prohibitions against the unauthorized exports of antiquities.

In fact, however, the too-general explanation may raise suspicions in all of them, it is felt here, with the result that it will be even harder than it is now—and it is dreadfully difficult already—for Western archaeological expeditions to obtain licenses to excavate.

The Rumor

In British circles, the rumor is insistent almost to the point of certainty that the hoard came from Turkey—from Cilicia, to be exact, the ancient province on the southeast coast. Of all nations, Turkey is the most sensitive about the smuggling of its treasures, being the most vulnerable as well as the most xenophobic and, in modern times, the most sinned against.

Without knowledge of either the location or the circumstances of the find, the materials therefrom—however lovely to look at—are useless to a scholar, telling him nothing.

From the finest piece in the collection, a solid gold cylinder seal most exquisitely crafted, quite a bit can be ascertained, however. It is obviously Egyptian and appears to have belonged to an official at the courts of two Fifth Dynasty pharaohs ruling between 2497 and 2450 B.C. The implication is that it provides a clue to the date of the other material.

That, however, is a very flimsy or dubious implication. No proof—only someone's word—is adduced that the seal was found in the alleged tomb collection.

Even if it had been, it would mean nothing, for as early as the third millenium there were "antique collectors"—men of wealth or stature who had foreign rarities, coming to their possession by very long trading paths, buried with their funeral goods.

Moreover, it is as near certain as anything can be in the present state of knowledge that the lion-headed bracelet is an Iron Age product and not, as the rest of the collection is supposed to be, from the Bronze Age. That is, the bracelet is similar to material made in the Near East in about the eighth or ninth centuries B.C.

Most of the rest of the collection—bracelets, studs, necklaces, pendants, etc.—cannot be precisely dated either. To judge from other finds made over the years, most of these pieces are from the early or late Bronze Ages, as asserted, but very much the same sort of jewelry has since been found in Iron Age troves.

The suspicion here is strong that the items were not found in a single trove, but were assembled from many sources by modern dealers.

There is the outside chance—not probable but not to be ruled out entirely—that one or more of the items is faked. There are no scientific tests that can resolve the question, one way or the other.

Perhaps the dim view that the British archaeologists take of the Boston Museum's acquisition should be discounted. They have based their judgment mostly on the photographs alone—unless what was offered a few years ago to the British Museum, and rejected by it, was the same thing. Further, as the quotation from the dean of British archaeologists, "Archaeology is not a science, it's a vendetta," makes clear, the practitioners of the science are not noted for their goodwill one toward another.

Finally, it must be repeated that the scholarliness and integrity of Dr. Vermeule weigh heavily to validate the worth and integrity of the collection. She may well possess all the facts that would convert what is now an object of dubiety into something as valuable to archaeological knowledge and as pure as the very gold of which it is comprised—but she may be stopped for the time being from disclosing them.

Yet, as matters now stand, one is kept wondering just what the hell those beautiful things really are.

'Grotesque Forgery'

ATHENS, Feb. 9 (NYT).—A top Greek expert on prehistoric antiquity has branded as a forgery the 137-piece gold treasure, said to be 4,000 years old, that has been put on display at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Spyridon Marinatos, inspector general of Greece's Archaeological Services, after studying published pictures of main objects in the collection, said in an interview: "In my humble, personal opinion, this is a grotesque forgery."

Cornelius Vermeule, curator of classical arts at the Boston Museum, replied:

"I have a great admiration for Professor Marinatos. My respect for him as a scholar is unbounded.

"I respectfully feel that when he has had an opportunity to examine the find at the Boston Museum, he will concur that whatever the origins of the jewelry, wherever it was found, it is not a forgery."

PEOPLE:

Some Callers Almost Swallow Their Teeth

"I definitely am not dead," 72-year-old film fixture Andy Devine rumbled in a recent interview in Hollywood. "There's a certain group of character actors who come from the same era of movies that the public gets confused. Smiley Burnett and Stu Erwin were a couple. But there are others. When one of them dies, my wife, Dorothy, gets letters and cards of condolence. Some telephone to express their sympathy. Once in a while I answer the phone and the person on the other end of the line almost swallows his teeth when he hears my voice, thinking I am dead." He's not, and is still appearing from time to time on U.S. TV, most recently Sunday night. He says he doesn't have to work for the money and so doesn't unless he feels like it.

* * *

One who was there reports that nary a joke was told when Steve Allen and his wife, Jayne Meadows, gave a dinner for Groucho Marx, Jonathan Winters, Louis Nye and Sid Caesar.

* * *

Milutin Veljkovic swears he has found a cure for smoker's cough. "I've always been a pack-a-day man," he told a newspaper this week. "But since I've been down here I'm still smoking but never cough at all any more." Just thinking about "down here" may be enough to make other smokers keep coughing. Veljkovic, 35, a Belgrade electrician, has been sealed up in a cave near Kopjkosara, Yugoslavia, for more than seven months. He's trying to break all existing subterranean endurance records and set a few of his own, of course.

* * *

The ghost who gambles didn't pick up his winnings, pub landlord John Patterson, of Sunniside, England, reports. Patterson said he heard a slot machine being played in the corridor of the ancient and shut-down-for-the-night building. He immediately thought of the legend of a ghost of a man robbed and murdered in the pub 100 years ago. (The pub has been open at the same stand since the 18th century.) He went to inspect the slot machine and found 5 shillings (60 cents) of winnings in the tray. Patterson pocketed the coins.

* * *

Ninety Royal Navy sailors will hold a memorial service tomorrow in Portsmouth for a dog. The dog, Judy, was a favorite pet of seamen for four years on Yang-tze River gunboats in China and won the Dickin Medal, given by the government to animals for displaying courage. The pedigree pointer was bought in a Shanghai market and in 1942 survived an attack on the gunboat Grasshopper and struggled to an island with other survivors. Later she was captured by the Japanese and was the only official prisoner of war dog. For her friendliness and helping boost morale in the prisoner camps, Judy, who died in 1952, will be memorialized by the Yang-tze veterans.

* * *

David and Janis Cutler plunged into marriage — the service was performed 20 feet underwater at De Leon Springs, Florida, over the weekend.

* * *

Reports on new spats between Elizabeth Taylor and husband Richard Burton hit the New York gossip columns yesterday. New York News columnist Charles McHarry said reports from California had Liz and Burton "yelling at each other in public." News columnist "Suzy," who last weekend had the Burtons patching up one rift, reported Monday: "Mr. and Mrs. Richard Burton, if all goes well—and it doesn't always—will take off for a warm holiday at the Mexican hacienda after spending a week at Frank Sinatra's home in Palm Springs." Mrs. William Goetz, widow of the movie producer, steered the Burtons through those recent rocky shoals."

* * *

A woman who says she was seized by "fear and terror" during a fake bank robbery in Charleston, W.Va., has sued those who staged it to test bank security. Defendants include the bank, the city of South Charleston and the city police chief. The $453,500 damage suit alleges that on July 29 while Mrs. Joan M. Gerber was working as a teller at the First National Bank of South Charleston, Police Chief John Mann and "other unknown employes" of the city entered armed with shotguns and other weapons. "During the course of the holdup, the defendants . . . threatened the life of the plaintiff on several occasions . . . and forced her to turn over to them money under her control," the suit contends. Mrs. Gerber was unaware that the robbery was being staged, the suit says. Mrs. Gerber contends she has had to quit her job because of the pain and mental anguish she suffered.

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